密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Publisher

M. C. POWELL, Managing Editor

N. J. ULBRIGHT, Assistant Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

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C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN,
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) SHU-LUN PAN
JOHN R. MUIR (Chengtu) H. P. SHASTRI

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THE MISSIONARY AND THE PRESENT CRISIS OR CIVIL WAR IN THE ALPHABET: THE *N.C.D.N.* VS THE *N.C.C.*

IT has on more than one occasion been pointed out that foreigners in China are to be classified under three main headings, to wit: diplomatic and consular officials, missionaries, and traders. This division has been pronounced since the going into effect of the treaty of Nanking in 1842-3, but to a lesser degree it has held for appoximately four centuries—since the appearance of the Portuguese on the coast of China early in the sixteenth century. The inter-group relations of foreigners in this country have constituted a problem only slightly less thorny than that presented by the relations of all three to the Chinese people and their rulers. For many years prior to 1860 the determination of the Western Powers, led by Great Britain, to have direct access to the rulers of China through diplomatic representatives stationed at Peking, formed a fruitful source of friction between China and the West. For more than a decade after the foreign powers had vindicated the right to residence for their diplomatic representatives within the walls of the imperial capital, the audience question caused additional irritation and diplomatic correspondence, and it was not until the later years of the century that foreign Ministers were received in imperial audience within a palace of the Forbidden City itself. With this concession much of the friction between foreign diplomats and China's rulers passed away.

THE relations between foreign diplomats and the nationals of the countries which they represent have never caused any difficulty of note; but between the missionaries and the trader or merchant classes, and between each of these and the Chinese the same cannot, unfortunately, be said.

IT is clear that the object of the trader in China is not the same as that of the missionary, although the purposes of the best representatives of both divisions are entirely honorable and abeve suspicion by any reasonable man, Chinese or foreigner. The Western trader in China has for his object the opening of the resources of the country for the benefit of China and for the world; he is, however, thinking first of himself and his personal interests and secondly of China. This is but natural and while it may be, strictly speaking, selfish it is but natural and is distincitly not dishonorable. If the trader were not thinking primarily of his own best interests he certainly would not travel so far from home to a foreign land—a land which has rarely been conspicuously hospitable in its attitude

toward foreigners. The missionary, on the other hand, is as certainly not thinking of himself and his personal interests first, for if he were—the critics of the missionary to the contrary notwithstanding—he assuredly would not leave his own ethnical unit and milieu to spend his life amongst conditions which are for the most part difficult and, oftentimes, discouraging. The primary interests of the merchant classes are economic; those of the missionary are primarily spiritual and secondarily cultural. With this analysis in mind, it is clearly not surprising to find that, while the relations between the merchant and missionary classes should be and generally are extemely friendly, their interests are not essentially in common nor do they always see eye to eye on a given problem. To a more than ordinary degree is this the case at present.

WE have, during the past few months, followed with no little interest a controversy which has raged in a local journal with degrees of vigor varying from that of a tempest in a teapot to that of editorial cyclones which might almost be termed brain-storms. We refer, of course, to the correspondence and editorial columns of the *North China Daily News*. These columns have almost daily for weeks past regaled an interested if slightly satirical world with criticisms of an organization centering in Shanghai known as the National Christian Council—or more succinctly "The N. C. C." The gentlemen marked out for especial attention are The Rev. Messrs. E. C. Lobenstine and K. T. Chung, who, if we are to accept the statements and interpretations of the *N. C. D. N.* deserve a place in history with Ananias, Cesare Borgia, Machiavelli, and Ivan the Terrible. To vary what might otherwise prove monotonous we are from time to time regaled with excoriations of *The Chinese Recorder* and its editor, Dr. Frank Rawlinson. In the issue of the *North China* for November 17 we read with interest that the "National Christian Council brought itself under considerable censure during the troubled days following May 30 by its political interference. Unable to take the warning, Mr. Lobenstine is now found openly admitting that he has sent out instructions to large numbers of missionaries as to the political attitude they are to adopt in present circumstances." We do remember that in connection with the "troubled days following May 30" a letter was sent to the Shanghai Municipal Council advocating, we believe, the pursuit of a conciliatory policy and the holding of an inquiry. We remember also being informed shortly after May 30, that the Chairman of the S.M.C. was quite willing to receive advice and suggestions from those who were trying at the time to take an intelligent interest in municipal affairs and to heal the unhappy breach which had arisen between certain groups of foreigners and Chinese. Others wrote letters to the S.M.C. we suppose, and it is not quite clear why that of the N.C.C. should have merited preference for discussion by the editor of the *N.C.D.N.* As for the "warning" we would rise to ask who gave it? Was it the *N.C.D.N.* and if so what is the position of that respected journal which justifies *it* in giving a "warning" to Mr. Lobenstine? Continuing, the editorial just quoted adds: "The deterioration of the "Chinese Recorder" from the fine religious paper it once was, is a grief to many missionaries. That its present editor is one whose enthusiasms are prone to run away with him and spoil any cause he touches, is well known in certain circles in China but not outside it, where the policy of the "Recorder" may prove dangerously misleading." (Naughty, *Naughty*, Dr. Rawlinson, and naughty Mr. Lobenstine! Papa will spank!) As to the causes which the editor of the "Recorder" has "touched" and "spoiled" we are not able to speak with that degree of righteous certainty affected by the *N.C.D.N.*, but if our "quaint and contemporary elderly" is under the impression that the "Recorder" has never before "touched" the political cause we wish to suggest that the files of that magazine for the 60's of the last century be delved into so that the ignorance betrayed in the editorial may be enlightened.

SINCE publishing the editorial quoted above the editor or his assistants have felt moved to write at least three more editorials on the subject of the N. C. C. and Politics on November 25, 26, 27, respectively and on the morning of the 25th the readers of the *North China* were favored with reprints of letters sent out by Mr. Lobenstine under dates of October 23 and November 7; just why the letter sent by the same writer dated November 9 was *not* given also we do not know, unless it was that that letter stated explicitly what the earlier ones had implied and which any sensible reader would have understood anyhow, namely that: "This letter is sent you *merely as information* in order that you may be kept in touch with such action as the National Christian Council is taking at the present time. And a preceding paragraph states frankly what every one with a modicum of common sense must realize: "Missionary opinion is divided in regard to what should be done at the present time. The same is probably true also of informed Chinese opinion. *Until quite recently relatively little thought has been given by the average missionary and Christian worker to the important questions which are now so prominently before them. They have, for the most part, taken the existing situation for granted. Very many believe that some action on the part of the missionaries is now called for. These questions are receiving careful consideration.*" Could anything be clearer than the statements in this letter? It must be supposed that the editor of the *N. C. D. N.* had access to this letter since, as Mr. Lobenstine pointed out in his letter of November 26, the *N. C. D. N.* editorial staff "seem to have access to our (i. e. N. C. C.) regular business correspondence on these matters." Why then was the letter of November 9 not quoted?

IN the same letter Mr. Lobenstine also explains briefly the object of the N. C. C.: "While created for the purpose of *forming a medium through which their constituency may express themselves unitedly and may take joint action*, the aim of the National Christian Council has so far been in *this* matter to *keep the missions informed in regard to the views held by the conferences of missionary societies in Great Britain and America and those of their responsible representatives in China. . .the Council is presenting both sides of the case*, for and against mission action. . ." (our italics throughout)

THE *Review* holds no brief for either the N. C. C. or the "Chinese Recorder." We doubt whether we agree altogether with Messrs. Lobenstine and Rawlinson in the attitude assumed by them on some of the issues involved. We do, however, dislike the fogging of a perfectly clear issue such as that in which both the foreign gentlemen referred to are now involved, that is, *the*

The Political Situation in the Far East

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

THE successful conclusion of the Locarno Conference, and the promise which it seems to hold out that at length the nations of Europe have realized the dangers inherent in a militaristic policy, cannot but arouse the keenest interest in the Tariff and Extraterritoriality Conferences in China this fall and winter, for if the West can thus achieve a peaceful settlement of its national differences it may not be too much to hope that a similar understanding is possible in the Orient. But before that understanding can be arrived at it is necessary for the parties to it to take stock of the situation as it now stands, and realize immense and far-reaching changes that have taken place in the Far East during the lifetime of the present generation, changes vitally affecting the problem in all its aspects.

Only forty years ago Japan was just emerging from a state of feudalism comparable to that of Europe in the fifteenth century; being thus driven by the increasing pressure of the West to either re-create herself on modern lines or perish beneath the waves of commercialism and scientific development. History shows us how accurately the Elder statesmen who swayed the policies of Tokyo appreciated this danger, and with what genius they shaped the destinies of the new-born nation in order to avoid it. But recent events are leading the thoughtful student of world politics to question whether this achievement will in the long run prove to be the triumph which it at first appeared to be, or whether the strain and stress of the next few years may not exert a pressure on the social fabric of the nation under which the most drastic changes must take place with extreme rapidity if the present regime is not to suffer a complete collapse.

This problem is one of if not the most vital factor in the future destinies of China, for history shows us that the economic and social conditions in either country have always had their reflex action in the other, and with the ever-increasing shrinkage of the world due to improved facilities for transportation and intercommunication this must become more noticeable year by year.

Japan's Fight For Place Among Nations

Ere considering in detail, then, the situation as regards China, it may be well to examine a little more closely the internal conditions of Japan and the trend of events which may be expected therefrom. The government of that country realized very early on that the civilization of the Orient, ancient though it was, was not of that aggressive nature which would enable the Japanese to achieve the status of a world-power which it was at once both their ambition and their intention to attain. Therefore it was that they organized an army and a navy on the German and British models respectively, and estimating quite accurately that, judged by Occidentel standards at that time, a nation's standing in world politics was determined by her military achievements, the Japanese entered on the two successful wars of 1894 and 1904, in which she easily defeated the military and naval forces of China and Russia in brief campaigns. The first success, it is true, mainly inclined the other Powers to waive their former ideas of China's importance and impose demands for concessions of a commercial nature upon her, but the collapse of Russia, a white nation, before the armies of the Rising Sun, caused a furore the echoes of which sounded through the corridors and council chambers of all the chancelleries in Europe. As well, the news passed from one end of Asia to the other that the rising tide of color had begun to move, and in Japan itself the effect was such that the militarists have held the reins of power and of government ever since.

To understand more fully the complete authority enjoyed by the throne and its representatives the Elder Statesmen, one must also consider for a moment the peculiar nature of the Shinto cult so ably presented for the acceptance of the Japanese nation some fifty years ago; for it is in this politico-religious formula that there lies at once both the strength and the weakness of the present regime. The basis of it is the divine descent of the Emperor and his house from the original Amaterasu-o-mikami, the goddess who created Japan, and it is buttressed on the canonization of various princes and generals who have supported and suffered for the imperial cause in byegone days. Allied to it is that branch of Shintoism which provides for those minor dinor deities so necessary to an ignorant peasantry, the spirits of the field and air and ocean who can give a good crop or a full haul of fish or a son to a barren family; the whole so skilfull interelated that in worshipping the one a Japanese must perforce recognize the other. The Emperor, then, takes his place in the town, the village or the family shrine as both the father of the state and in some measure the head of the family through his divine descent, and this has in the past resulted in veneration and loyalty which has probably never been known in the world since the days of the early Peruvian or Egyptian civilizations.

Young Japan and Shintoism

But the spread of modern ideas, the growth of industrialism, and the agnostic spirit of young Japan has struck a shrewd blow at the very foundations on which Shintoism is based, and it seems probable that ere long the change in public opinion will compel the government to withdraw its official approval of Shintoism as it at present exists, and that the powers behind the throne will either have to make the most skilful retreat from the position they at the moment are endeavoring to maintain or witness a collapse of their whole policy such as may endanger the social structure in its entirety.

Until the last two or three years one may say that the old "diehards" were in complete occupation, and their ideas were well indicated in the policy adopted by the Japanese government, from the seizure of Korea to the presentation of the Twenty-One Demands. Whether they have withdrawn from power now it is premature to decide, for although Japanese delegates at Washington yielded to pressure in the matter of Shantung and Disarmament and ultimately signed the Fine Power Treaty, it is by no means certain that this indicates a real change of heart rather than a diplomatic "reculer pour mieux sauter." Even supposing that the government in Tokyo is genuinely in favor of a policy of peace on the Pacific, it remains to be seen whrther the pressure of events, either internal, or external, may not compel them to a change. The growing pressure of Russia on the frontiers of Mongolia and in Manchuria, the continual spread of Bolshevik propaganda throughout the Far East, with its doctrines subversive of all that is sacred in the eyes of a loyal and patriotic Japanese, are factors which cannot be ignored, and if the economic and social pressure within becomes such that a decisive action is necessary, it may well take the form of another war on the continent of Asia. In premising this possibility the writer has no idea of allying himself to that school of thought which talks vaguely but impressively of the necessity of Japanese colonial expansion; in the first place because neither China nor Russia have territories of any large extent suitable for colonization by natives of Japan, and secondly because recent Conferences in Europe and America indicate the growth of a theory to the effect that landgrabbing and territorial aggrandizement must cease. Granted that some portions of the Asiatic continent could be seized by force and policed for a time in the manner of Korea, it would seem certain that the gradually developing national consciousness of China would react under the sting in a manner most disastrous to the world at large. For the writer believes, and there are not a few recognized authorities who might be quoted in support of his opinion, that the present militarist condition of China is evanescent, and that in a decade or at most two, the Tuchun and his bands of soldier-bandits will be a thing of the past; unless, and here lies the crux of the position, the actions of outside agencies compel the Chinese into a militarism of self defence for which they have in reality no inclination whatsoever. That the national characteristic is fundamentally a pacific one is sufficiently indicated by the fact that about one per cent of the population is able to assume the guise of soldier or bandit, and wander about the country raping the wives, looting the cities, and burning the houses of the ninety nine per cent without effective protest. If further proof were needed it

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importance of the missionaries in China making a careful study of their present status both in relation to their home governments and to China as outlined in the treaties which are in force at the present time and which have been in force since the middle of the nineteenth century. Whether the missionaries—or the *N. C. D. N.*—like it or not the missionaries *are* at present involved in a very important and extremely delicate political question. As to why this is so, and why they should make up their minds regarding their position in the year 1925 we shall have something to say in our next issue.

can be found in the ancient classification of the Chinese whereby the scholar heads the list, followed by the farmer, the mandarin and the merchant in the order named, while the soldier trails along at the end with the mere pariahs of civilization. The militarism which is such a curse to the country at the present time and which is such a striking object when regarded by foreigners accustomned to the comparitive law and order to the Occident, does not in reality strike so deeply at the roots of China's well-being as may be at first supposed. As a proof of this one may instance the fact that in spite of incessant civil wars the trade of the country continues to increase in a manner most surprising, although one may well wonder how it can do so under existing conditions. It only serves to show the immense riches waiting to be developed that in spite of the taxes imposed by the militarists the merchant class can still make money, even though it must be made by selling goods to the famine afflicted farmer with his income of from $50.00 to $150.00 a year.

What Will Succeed Militarism?

The question of paramount interest at the present time is, will this militarism be defeated within the next few years, and if so by whom and what will rise upon its ruins. Since the birth of the Republic in 1911 there may be said to to have been three parties chiefly in evidence, the militarists, with whom must be grouped the bulk of the politicians, the merchant class, and the ever-growing student group. It is true that the agriculturalists form the large majority of the population of China at the present time, and will doubtless continue to do so, but they are politically unrepresented and impotent and seem liable to remain in this position for some time to come. The merchant and banking group has, or rather should have, immense authority if it cared to exert it, but unfortunately it has remained for the most part either overawed by force or indifferent to the welfare of the country so long as it was able to make mony without suffering to heavy penalties in the way of taxation. The student class is decidedly the most interesting of all, not only on account of their present achievements, which are but a doubtful blessing at the best and at the worst a discredit to their country, but because it is from their ranks that the future politicians and rulers of China must emerge. It must be remembered, when considering the modern system of education in China, that here as in Japan, a completc change-over from old to new has perforce been carried out within the last twenty years, with the result that things are very much in a state of flux, while the teachings of the sages and the beliefs of the immemorial past are shaken to their very foundations. There is this difference, however, between Shintoism in Japan and Confucianism in China, that while the one is a politico-religious cult more or less built up by a governing bureaucracy for their own purposes and therefore doomed to collapse before the pressure of modernism, the other is a philosophy whose teachings can be applied as well to the everyday life of the ordinary Chinese of the new Republic as to that of the subjects of the great Han dynasty two thousand years ago. It may be doubted, therefore, whether an extraneous influence such as Christianity will ever achieve a position of supreme authority in China, for it seems to the writer more probable that if the ancient beliefs are finally destroyed by economic, scientific, or educational pressure from without, some sort of agnosticism will ensue which may prove most disastrous in its results. The students of the present day seem to be very seriously influenced by the critical and destructive teachings of the most advanced German and Russian schools of thought, and unfortunately they have so far outgrown the spirit of the ancient classics as exemplified in the scholars of the last generation that they are quite unheeding of any guidance which this more conservative element might proffer.

Chinese Students Aspire Leadership

It must be noted, moreover, that for every returned student of the calibre of Wellington Koo, Wang Chen-ting, W. W. Yen, or Alfred Sze, there are thousands of half-baked youngsters who have rushed their way through college in an atmosphere of strikes and demonstrations and who are no more fitted to assume a position of responsibility in the state than is the most ignorant peasant from the wilds of Mongolia or Tibet. For this reason it cannot but be a matter of the gravest concern to those who watch the cumulative growth of events in the Far East when they realise that it is from this younger generation that the controllers of the future policies of China will arise. The students themselves seem to have quickly appreciated this possibility, for statistics from the various universities show us that for every one of them who takes a course in medicine, agriculture, or education, no less than forty choose to study law and political science. This is a most striking and in many ways regrettable thing, for the result is that there is a terrible dearth in the services which would really benefit the country, while at the same time every large city is flooded with half-educated tub thumpers and office seekers, who are the cause of endless trouble and confusion in the political field which it is the lot the central government to endeavor to control. But even when this is recognized for the crying evil which it is, there remains another fact which must also be admitted, and that is that in spite of its many failings it is only in this agitating and uncertain student class that the growth of a real national consciousness is to be observed. This growth is of comparatively recent date, for it may be said to have originated with the presentation of the famous Twenty One Demands in 1915, since when, as Count Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, somewhat aptly remarked: "the ill feeling of Chinese towards Japan is as it were an annual function. It has even become a national trait."

But this ever-spreading anti-Japanese sentiment has changed during the last few years, giving place to an anti-foreign agitation which is more general and which has for its foundation the restoration of Chinese sovereignty through the abolition of unequal treaties, the cancellation of extra-territorial rights, and the granting of full tariff autonomy. One may say with much truth that it is the student body which is responsible for this political program, for as has been already pointed out the merchant class only demand liberty to trade in peace, while the militarists are indifferent on any subject which does not directly touch them in their struggle for political supremacy, and are therefore only interested in the possibility of increased taxation if tariff autonomy be secured.

The Hand of Russia Seen

In considering the political situation in the Orient one must remember that added to these internal difficulties in both China and Japan, which have a constant reaction one upon the other, has recently been brought into play a third and as yet uncertain factor, namely, the spreading influence of Bolshevism in the Far East. This development appears to have taken many foreign diplomats by surprise, for while they were watching keenly the progress of events in Russia-in-Europe they seem to have overlooked the fact that two-thirds of Russia may be considered as lying within the frontiers of Asia, and that in reality she is just as likely to develop into an Asiatic as a European power under the aegis of the Soviet regime in Moscow. The Japanese government is obvioualy greatly alarmed at this possibility, which would be a direct menace to the Imperial throne, and it is doing everything in its power to prevent the spread of Bolshevik doctrines in territories beneath its sway or in the adjacent Republic of China. As a matter of fact it may be doubted whether Moscow would ever have much success in inculcating Communistic theories in China, for the very reason that for centuries this couutry has been governed by an autocracy supervising a collection of village republics, these having attained a stability which offers but little chance for agitation on the basis of a redistribution of property. But nevertheless it must be admitted that the Soviet and its agents haye achieved a not inconsiderable political success in the direction of creating disturbance and uncertainty in the minds of the student class, alike in China and in Japan, with the result that the reactionary influence which developed in certain quarters went too far in the other direction, and only served to prejudice the cause of conservative and stable government. Whether the pressure of Bolshevism in the Far East will become so great that the bureaucrats who still hold the reins of government in Tokyo will choose another war between yellow race and white upon the continent of Asia, rather than see their cherished ideals overthrown, remains to be seen, but there can be little doubt that this danger is the most threatening as far as peace on the Pacific is concerned; providing that the present interenecine struggle in China dies a natural death through exhaustion or the pressure of a growing public opinion.

That is the situation which faces the delegates which the outside world has sent to China to debate the granting of tariff autonomy and the abolition of extraterritoriality, and it is to be hoped that they will realise the importance of the task confronting them and the vital necessity of finding some solution of the present impasse which will ultimately permit the Oriental races to achieve that position which is their right in the future governance of the world. The period of dominance of the white races in Asia is nearly at a close, and it rests with them to decide whether they will relinquish that controlling authority which necessarily marked the early years of the re-created nations of China and Japan, or whether they will cling desperately to every shadow and image of power until it crumbles to dust within their grasp.

In advocating this voluntary surrender of the position at present maintained by the Powers, the writer by no means

suggests that this alteration can or should be achieved at once, far from it, but he wishes to impress on the reader his conviction that within the next decade these concessions are inevitable, and that therefore it is advisable to consider at this time how such changes can best be achieved with the least resultant political and economic disturbance. If one may juddge by journalistic pronouncements, and they often do afford a good indication of which way the political wind will blow, the Japanese government has already recognized the necessity of coming to some understanding with the Chinese if Bolshevik influences in this country are to be counteracted, for several official or semi-official statements have recently appeared in the press to the effect that the Japanese people are sympathetic towards China's aspirations and that they are extremely desirous that the Chinese people should appreciate the sincerity of their attitude in offering this rapprochement.

Opportune Time for China's Demands

As far as the Great Powers are concerned, then, it appears that the program put forward by the Chinese delegates at the Tariff Conference and before the Commission on Extraterritoriality are bound to receive a far more sympathetic and careful consideration than it would have done, say, ten years ago or even five, but at the same time it must be recognized that before any agreement can be reached there are many knotty questions to be solved to the satisfaction of both parties. Regarded as a matter of abstract justice it can hardly be denied that any country is entitled to demand autonomy and exercise of sovereign rights, provided, and here lies the catch, that in the use of her freedom she does not misuse it to such a degree as to impinge upon the liberty of other nationals. Twenty odd years ago there was to be witnessed a very similar situation in Japan, when that nation asked for and obtained tariff autonomy and the abolition of extraterritoriality. Whether that has proved to be a good thing or a bad it is useless to dispute now, though the writer has met many foreigners resident for years in Tokyo and elsewhere who argue that it is next to impossible to obtain justice for a white man in any oriental court, and quote as an instance the Nyhus case which occurred at Kobe in 1923. But in considering the results of autonomy in Japan and using them as a test case when considering the situation in China one must remember that there exists one very important and even vital difference between the two which prevents them from being presented as parallel instances: namely, that in Japan there existed a government whose power was supreme and unquestioned, while in China there remains but a shadow and semblance of a central authority, whose warrant is often invalidated fifty miles from Peking and whose mandates are ignored or acted upon by the provincial governors according as it suits their convenience at the moment.

A Practical Solution Is Difficult

The foreign delegates to the Tariff Conference and those who are elected to serve on the Commission on Extraterritoriality are therefore foced with a multiplicity of difficulties when endeavoring to consider the Chinese demands on their merits and to frame some policy which will not only be just to both parties, but which will also be possible of practical execution under existing circumstances. They will probably admit that theoretically tariff autonomy is an excellent and a just thing, but on the other hand they will have to estimate whether the Peking government is in a position to carry out any agreement which may appear suitable in this regard. If it is decided that autonomy shall be granted and that subsequent to this the practice of likin, or provincial taxations, shall be abolished, how can it be ascertained that the Chinese government will be able to enforce this upon recalcitrant governors in distant provinces, when at the present moment in Kalgan, only half a day's journey from the capital, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang imposes illegal taxation on foreign and Chinese firms alike, entirely disregarding the bounds of justice and the instructions which he may receive from Peking. Considering the question from another point of view, how are the foreign delegates to satisfy themselves as to the expenditure of the increased receipts collected by the Customs? Theoretically again, it would seem just that such receipts should be at the disposition of the national government, but on the other hand it has to be considered that this national government of China changes hands at the end of every civil war, while the bulk of the funds in the exchequer are used not for purposes of national importance but for the replenishing of the Tuchuns war-chests. China at the present time is in default on the principal and interest of several of her foreign loans, and it seems scarcely practical justice that foreign trade should pay an increased taxation which is used not to redeem these loans but to increase the present internal chaos through an extension of civil war. If such additional tariff duties are agreed upon, it would seem that autonomy must come gradually, the while that the Customs remains under foreign administration and its income is used for the redemption of Chinese debts and the financing of the various governmental offices and ministries which are necessary to the welfare of the state. Whatever else is decided by the Tariff Conference we shall probably find that this financing of the Peking government will continue, for should this collapse hopelessly its fall would destroy once and for all the fiction so convenient to the Diplomatic Body and the foreign governments thereon represented, that in dealing with the political jobbers of the capital they are dealing with the Chinese nation.

If we pause here to consider commercialism in China from another aspect than that of taxation, we may find therein the root of that extraterritoriality which is the second cause of student agitation at the present time; for if it had not been that the Occidental nations were determined to use China as a market for their goods and as a source of much raw material, there would not have been that influx of foreign nationals whose safety called for the imposition of extraterritorial rights. Justice as the white races understand it was practically non-existant in this country twenty or thirty years ago, and it may be argued with some show of plausibility that conditions have become only worse since the establishment of the Republic owing to the lack of a stable government. Officialdom in China has always been and probably will be for many years venial and corrupt, but in the Manchu time a foreign protest to Peking could usually obtain redress for a wrong inflicted in the provinces, supposing, that is, the Empress Dowager and her advisors thought it worth while. But now, even with the best will in the world, and that is said to be often lacking, the Peking government has absolutely no authority with which to enforce its rulings and mandates. Events during the last year or two have proven quite clearly that although there are many officials in the interior of China who still maintain some respect for foreign rights and foreign lives, there are also those who are quite content to wink at the lawlessness of their subordinates as long as their own comfort and safety is untouched.

The Extrality Commission

Bearing this in mind it seems that the Commission on Extraterritoriality will have a very intricate problem to solve, and one is somewhat puzzled as to what their suggested remedy will prove to be. Doubtless the members of the Commission will travel extensively through the country, supposing that civil war and banditry will let them, making first hand enquiries into conditions as they go, and reporting back to their home governments as the work proceeds. At the end of this tour and after discussing the proposals put forward by the Chinese delegates, they will doubtless draw up a complete report and add thereto their own recommendations, leaving it to the Powers to accept or reject it, in whole or in part, or to return it to the Peking government with further suggestions or amendments. But here again, as in the matter of tariff autonomy, one is confronted with the same difficulty, namely, what guarantee can the politicians of Peking offer for the execution of any agreement which may be signed, and what proof is there that they do indeed sign on behalf of the people of China whom they claim to represent, or that their authority will not be repudiated later by the majority of the provinces who are now engaging in or preparing for civil war against them.

As far as the writer can see, the only hope of a solution lies in that Washington resolution which specifically stated that the Powers might consider the relinquishing of special rights "progressively," this term presumably meaning that concessions will only be made to China in so far as she demonstrates her ability to guarantee foreign trade rights and personal security, and her intention to fulfil her financial, commercial and political obligations. There can be little doubt that the majority of the foreign Powers would agree to such an understanding, but the question is, will it satisfy the students and agitators who at present are leading the country by the nose? If it does not, will these discontented gentlemen guarantee to suppress alike Tuchuns, soldiers, and bandits, and thus offer foreign nationals that security which they have the right to expect before they give up their present protection, both physical and commercial. If the members of the Tariff Conference and the Commission on Extraterritoriality can solve these problems they will have deserved well of humanity, and the cause of peace on the Pacific will have taken a great step forward. But if for some one of several possible reasons, the coming conferences are a failure, it is almost certain that the next decade will witness a war in the Far East which may give our civilization a set-back from which it will scarcely recover in its present form.

Peking, November 27, 1925.

An Austrian Viewpoint on the China Conferences

BY DR. A. VON ROSTHORN

(Former Austro-Hungarian Minister to China, Now Professor in Vienna University)

IT is characteristic of our time that only he obtains justice who knows to make a noise and is not afraid to break windows. The promises made to China at the Washington Conference were so quickly forgotten by the governments concerned, that three years after the Conference the agreements relating thereto were not yet ratified by some of the Great Powers. It was necessary that the bloody occurrences of Shanghai and the grievous losses through the boycott should remind the governments of their obligations. This procrastination and the recent events have created an atmosphere not very favorable for a calm discussion. To the foreign representatives their task is rendered more difficult by the fact that they are under the pressure of boycott and the danger of riot, while public opinion in China will hardly be satisfied with the modest concessions made at Washington. It will require a good deal of tact and moderation on both sides, if any good is to come from the approacing Conference.

The Conference is to open at Peking on October 26. It is in the first place considered as a fulfilment of the engagement, signed at Washington by nine Powers, according to which the rates of the tariff, which have fallen considerably below their nominal value owing to the universal rise of prices, are to be raised to an effective 5 per cent ad valorem. It provides moreover for the abolishment of the inland taxation (likin) and, as a compensation for the levy of an additional duty of 2½ per cent, and for the increase of the import duty on articles of luxury up to the maximum of 10 per cent ad valorem. With the exception of this duty on luxuries the revision of the tariff contemplated contains no new concession whatever, seeing that the provisions referred to had already been explicitly agreed upon in the commercial treaties concluded with Great Britain, the United States and Japan in the years 1902 and 1903, and had remained a dead letter only because it had been impossible to make similar arrangements with the other Treaty Powers. At that time the Anglo-Japanese alliance still existed and was confronted by the Franco-Russian entente. The fact that, in consequence of the most favored nation clause, China found herself unable to conclude with any country a treaty which could take effect without the consent of the other treaty powers, this fact alone constitutes an intolerable handicap to her economic policy and a violation of her interests.

China's Demands for Autonomy

To this state of things China now presents the demand of full tariff autonomy. When one considers that the present tariff has been forced upon China by a treaty dictated to her, after her military resistance had been broken, and that it rests on treaties concluded in 1842 and 1858 respectively, and when one reflects what revolutions the tariff policy of all western countries has undergone during the last 80 years, it is difficult to realize how it was possible to postpone the revision so long and to bind China to her 5 per cent-tariff. Nanking and Tientsin, and likewise the Protocol of 1901, were as much imposed by force as Versailles. And we know from experience that it is much easier for the victorious to proclaim the sanctity of treaties than it is for the vanquished to acknowledge it. A treaty, especially a commercial treaty, without the right to give notice is an absurdity amidst the ever changing constellations of politics and economics. If at least any disposition to remove the national barriers of trade, any tendency towards free trade were visible in the rest of the world, something might be said for maintaining the old tariff in China. But in reality the very opposite is taking place; the states vie with each other in closing their frontiers and the fiscal duties have gradually been made prohibitive. Is China alone to remain an object of exploitation for the great industrial countries and is she to forego every independent commercial policy? To be sure, no. China has learned too much from the world war to bow meekly before the dictate of industrial concerns, pulling the wires in the foreign offices. She knows very well that there is no unity between the powers concerned and that no power is in a position to-day to back its demands by armed force. Even Japan, the only potential enemy, has more to gain by good relations than by war. Foreign investments in China have assumed such importance that a strike or a boycott are more dreaded weapons than the Chinese army.

China therefore will surely win for herself the autonomy in tariff matters and her friends can only encourage her to persevere in her efforts. The treaty powers will be well advised to make the best of the new conditions and to facilitate the transition by a conciliatory attitude. To the Chinese Government, on the other hand, it cannot be too warmly recommended to make a moderate use of the freedom gained. For a government whose chronic deficiency of money is notorious, there is a great temptation to allow the fiscal needs to predominate in the consideration of the tariff. In this case both foreign and native interests may be hurt, the commercial intercourse strangled and the benefits of tariff autonomy turned into disadvantage. The benefits of autonomy are twofold: in the first place that it entails the faculty to negotiate with each country a favorable treaty of commerce on a basis of reciprocity, and in the next place, that it permits to some extent to adopt the import and export trade to the needs and the industrial development of the home country. The advantage which consists in being able to offer to a foreign country preferential treatment in exchange for other concessions of an economic order, is too manifest to require enlarging upon. The benefit which may be derived from the ability to regulate inland prices more or less by checking or promoting the external trade, is hardly less important. But such a policy requires experience and must be handled with circumspection. The alluring theory with regard to the active balance of trade may lead people to commit fatal mistakes. The practice, for instance, indulged in by some countries, to check importation by drastic measures in order to keep some feeble home industries alive, may produce the effect of seriously hampering the exportation of the products of the soil and of healthy industries. For on the whole it remains an immutable law that goods exported can be paid for only by goods imported. Needless to say, the aspiration to attain to 'autocracy', that is to complete economic independance, is entirely fallacious. The idea was born from a state of war and cannot be carried out anywhere. If it were practicable, it would reduce the nations to a state of isolation, which is compatible only with a primitive stage of civilization. China, in respect of her resources, is about as independent, as any modern state can be, and she need not worry about her balance of trade, since she possesses inexhaustible reserves in the riches of her soil and the industry and intelligence of her population. But to her rulers the admirable maxim of one of her sages of antiquity may be recalled to memory: It is not full granaries and treasure houses which make a country rich, but the wealth of its population.

Must Be Acceptable To Powers

Practical politics moreover, requires that China should render her tariff autonomy acceptable to the powers. The United States' Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, justly reminds the Chinese Government that thousands of foreigners have settled in China and have carried on business there under conditions secured by treaty, such as the fixed tariff, foreign jurisdiction and settlements. Every government owes to the citizens of its country adequate protection and it can not repudiate this duty, unless China herself is willing and able to offer them equal security. I should say that it is not enough to protect the lives and property of foreign residents, but that, in the best interest of China, also their professional and business conditions should be safeguarded.

In connection with the tariff there are various ways in which China can allay the apprehension of too radical a change. She can fix a period of transition during which the trade can accommodate itself to the new regime. Thus she may declare that, during the first period of from three to five years, she will be satisfied with an effective 5 per cent ad valorem duty (plus 2½ per cent in lieu of likin) and that, within the following three or five years, she will not raise the tariff above 10 per cent (plus 2½ per cent) of the value. At the end of the said period China would resume her full autonomy in tariff matters and would be free to negotiate commercial treaties independently and separately with each nation on the basis of preferential and reciprocal principles. The taxation of articles of luxury, such as wines and tobacco, should be left forthwith and unconditionally to the Chinese Government, which should also be free to apply a strict prohibition of opium and other injurious narcotics, as well as arms of every description. The old rule prohibiting the export of rice and grain should not be lightly given up, as cheap food is the very first condition of cheap labor and cheap labor is decisive in competition in the markets of the world. All treaties should be made binding for limited periods only and subject to revision. The most favored nation clause should be dropped, as it has been discarded already in the treaties with Germany, Austria and Russia.

It seems to me of paramount importance that the increase of the Custom revenue should not be appropriated exclusively by the Central government, but that the Provincial government should be allowed to participate in the surplus income. This is necessary, if for no other reason, because the abolishment of inland taxation *likin* cannot be accomplished

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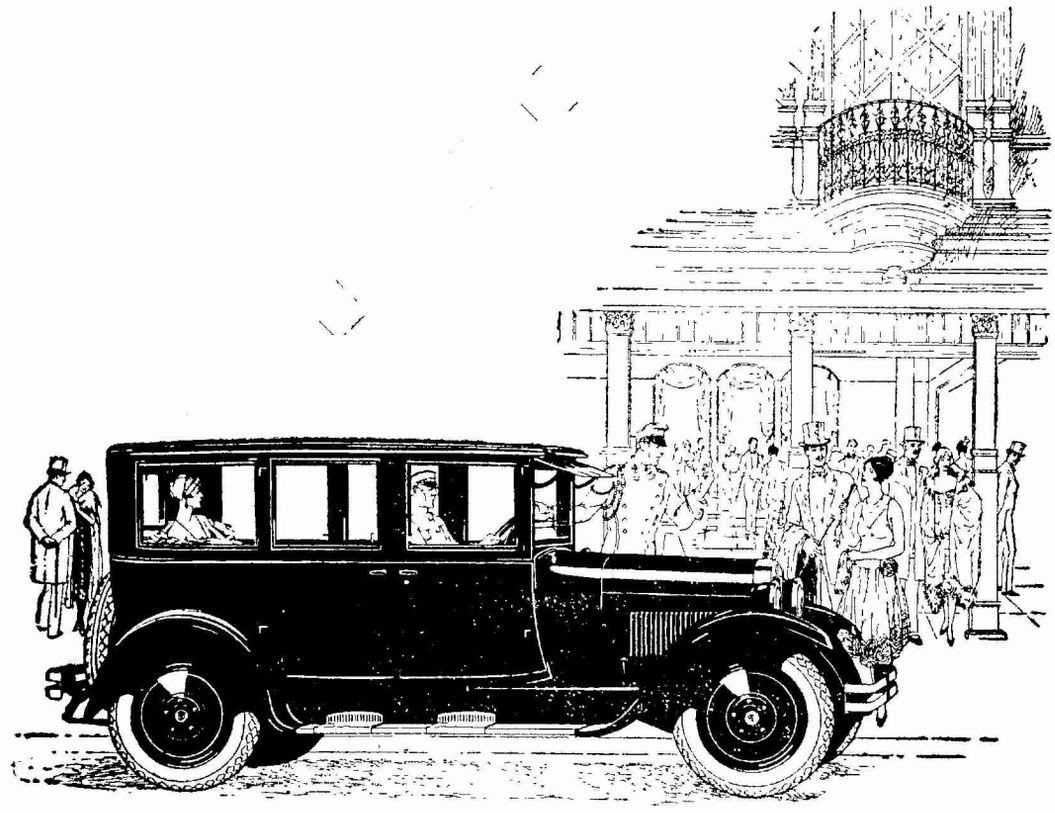

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without the cooperation of the Provinces. A proper partition of the revenue between the Central government and the Provinces will have a propitious influence on their mutual relations; it will secure to the former a preponderance which it has lacked so far and which it could not obtain through military superiority alone. For this reason it would seem a useful suggestion that representatives of the Provinces should be invited to take part in the discussion of tariff questions. For technical reasons the Chambers of Commerce and experts from the Customs-service should also be consulted.

What the Powers Failed to Do

The discussions at the Peking Conference, however, will certainly not be confined to the tariff, although the latter has been the ostensible motive for its convocation. Most probably China whill adhere to the program present at Washington in 1921. England and America have already given to understand that they are prepared to consider a revision of the existing treaties under certain conditions. The question of foreign jurisdiction or exterritoriality will have a prominent place in the discussion. On this point a resolution has been taken at Washington to the effect that an international commission shall be appointed to study the question and to report to the governments concerned their findings and recommendations as to possible improvements in the judicial practice in China with a view to an eventual renunciation of the exterritorial privileges. The Commission should have been constituted within three months from the adjournment of the Conference, that is to say at the beginning of 1922, and should have submitted its report within twelve months. Nothing of the sort has been done. The study of the question has not even begun. England has just expresssed her readiness to nominate her delegate; the other powers have not stirred at all. Mr. Kellogg in his speech at Detroit on September 2 declared that the United States were prepared to give up the said territorial rights so soon as China shall demonstrate that her laws and administration of the laws and the judicial system are adequate for the protection of foreign lives and property within China. This sounds very well, but how is China to furnish that proof, if no opportunity is given her to exercise jurisdiction over foreigners? It is like forbidding a man to enter the water before he has proved that he can swim. Besides, China has practically given the proof required, seeing that Germans, Austrians and Russians, as well as citizens of such countries as have no favored nation treaties with China, have long ceased to enjoy exterritorial privileges, and that no complaints about grave improprieties have been heard of. I remember very well what serious apprehensions were entertain at the time when, after her victory over Russia, Japan suspended the territorial rights of foreigners with a stroke of the pen. A few years later people hardly remembered that the exterritorial status had ever existed in Japan. For my own part, I would rather commit myself to the decision of a Chinese court than to the tribunal of some countries less remote.

A Suggested Plan

Be that as it may, what is needed at the present moment is to win the confidence of foreign governments in the Chinese administration of justice. And to this end it is possible to make suitable provisions which will guarantee the impartiality of justice. In all civil and criminal suits, where foreign citizens are involved, the Chinese judges may be assisted, if necessary, by a foreign gentleman, who should not however be allowed to sit side by side with the judge, but should only act as jurisconsult to the court in the Anteroom of the court. And if this should not be deemed sufficient, a court of appeal might be created, in which Chinese and foreign judges would sit in a body and pronounce final judgment in mixed cases. One or two foreign judges of a neutral country may be appointed by the President's mandate to assist Chinese judges of the supreme court always sitting in Peking for the purpose of settling the mixed cases. As a preliminary, amendments to the existing code and procedure may be submitted by legal experts and considered by the Chinese government. In this way the competence of Chinese law courts would be restored without the risk of a serious miscarriage of justice. The aforesaid arrangements need not be considered as permanent, but may be regarded as temporary guarantees until in time they may be deemed superfluous and discarded by mutual consent. It is not conceivable why, under these modalities, the foreign governments should object to give up the jurisdiction over their nationals residing in China. The feeling that foreigners and natives in China are subject to different laws and that a Chinese has no chance against the foreigner under the present system, no matter whether it is justified or not, is extremely widespread and causes much irritation. The incompetence of the Central Power in judicial matters, where foreigners are concerned, is one of those things which discredit the government more than anything else in the eyes of the population. The powers which allege that they wish to support a strong and stable government in China, must make up their minds at least to give back to that government those attributes which every sovereign state has a claim to: tariff autonomy and jurisdiction. So far the policy of the western powers has always aimed at weakening and humiliating China. The monarchy has been a victim of this policy and the weakness and disrupted condition of the republic is likewise attributable to it. How can one expect the government to have any authority or name, while foreign countries think it necessary to protect their legations by military guards and to keep the railway lines occupied by troops? The protocol final of 1901, one of the most pitiable instruments even devised by foreign diplomacy in China, should be cancelled, it is to-day no more than a rag of paper.

Foreign Settlements a Refuge for Offenders

When once the exterritorial status of foreigners in China is abolished, the outstanding question of the foreign settlements will lose much of its acrimony. If these small autonomous colonies have given rise to any conflicts, it was mainly due to the fact that they were not amenable to any other jurisdiction but their own. Actions which were punishable on Chinese territory could be perpetrated with impunity in the foreign settlements. Opium dens were tolerated as profitabie concerns, the trade in morphia was flourishing, lotteries were legalised, etc. But above all, the Settlements were places of refuge for political offenders who could carry on their agitation aginst the government from the immediate neighborhood. All this will have to stop. Political refugees will have to betake themselves to Hongkong or to Japan where their propaganda will be less dangerous. In respect of administration little can be said against the autonomy of the settlements; on the contrary, they have served the Chinese as an object lesson in self-government, hygienics, order and cleanliness which is appreciated and imitated in many quarters. But the time has come when the Chinese, who in some of the settlements have not only a numerical preponderance, but contribute the large part of the revenue, must be given a corresponding share in the administration. And common sense and economy would suggest that the various national concessions, of which in some places there are five or six, be united in one international settlement in each port. Jurisdiction having been abandoned, there can be no insurmountable difficulty about this.

I have only had space to briefly review the most burning question which will come before the approaching conference, and have indicated the middle line on which China and the western powers, if animated by good will, may come to an understanding. If this is accomplished, the Peking Conference may become a turning point in the relations between Europe, America and the Far East, and in the interest of the peace of the world I can only wish the parties concerned every success.

Vienna, September 24, 1925.

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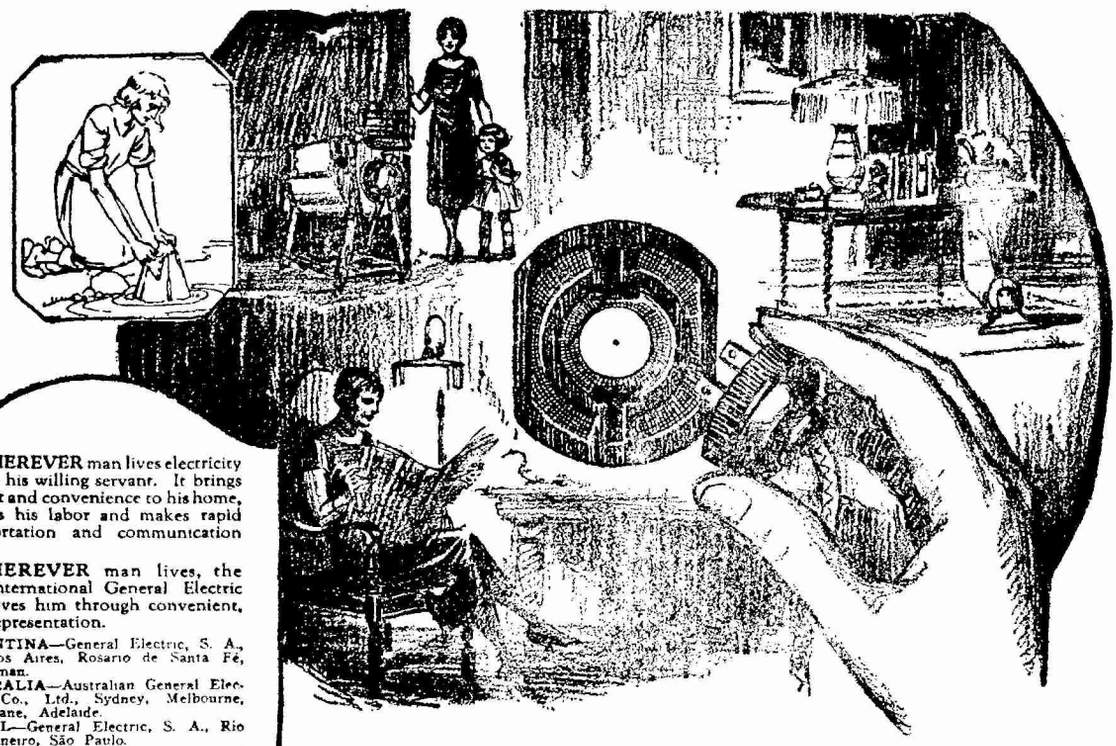

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The Patriotic Movement and Christian Work in Canton

BY Y. L. LEE

BEFORE discussing the patriotic movement in Canton, we should analyze very briefly the forces at work which have been responsible for the recent movements. We shall notice that while some forces are very active in Canton and others operate in other parts of China, they all, nevertheless are part of a nation wide moven ent. Canton is a hot bed of political thought and its people are very active. This may be the reason why the political parties here are bearing fruit and others are not.

Forces At Work

1—The first we should mention is the force representing the old Chinese culture and thought. With Chinese philosophy as its back ground it resists foreign influences especially Christian influence. This force can hardly make a stand before other newly developed forces in a commercial city like Canton, but it has a strong and wide-spread influence in the North. This northern group joined to the element here which is still struggling loyally to conserve the old, maintains an active opposition to Christian influences.

2—Another force at work, which may be called the Japanese influence, is represented by the returned students from Japan. They are well scattered in the fields of education and politics.

From these two groups have sprung up a number of strong organizions which are by no means friendly to the Christian movement. The Ching Wu Athletic Association, the Seventy-two Guilds Daily News-Paper, the Educational Association and the High Normal Group represent people who want to preserve Chinese culture broadened and liberalized through the influence of Japanese education. The last two organizations have strong influence in the primary the middle schools. It is true however that while the political parties are so active in Canton we do not feel very much the influence of these organizations.

3—The third force may be represented by the modern type of returned students from Europe and America with their emphasis on science and philosophy and their contention that Christianity has no place in this world. However, this force is much stronger in the North especially in Peking. In a commercial city like Canton the returned students are not very influential. They think too much of how to "make life easy and soft."

4—The Christian force may be represented by the Church, mission schools, hospitals, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. This force was very strong two or three years ago; one wonders how it may stand in the future when so many forces are opposed to it, when so many of its missionaries do not realize nor fully understand the current trend of thought and when the attention of so many of the Christian workers is turned toward material things as well as Christian work. They have not been able to catch up with the people in intellect and they are now fighting defensive battles only.

5—The Young China Society is quite a new force. It was organized about a year ago or so in Shanghai. It has branches in Peking, Canton and several other places throughout the country. This organization has strongly attacked mission education in China. It is out for nationalism. While China is in its present desperate condition, this organization is being welcomed everywhere by the intellectuals.

6—The Communist Party is also a new but a strong influence at work in Canton. Through the New Student Society or the C. Y. Movement, it has penetrated into many schools and labor organizations. It is well known what this Party stands for politically. It is also actively opposed to Christianity.

7—Canton is a strong hold of the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party. Since its reorganization about a year ago, it has worked effectively in Canton. It has branches in schools, labor organizations, merchant associations and many other institutions. It has laid strong emphasis on the work with laborers and farmers and opposed Imperialism. This Party has been responible for several patriotic movements in Canton. Many new organizations have sprung up under the influence of this Party. It is perhaps the most effective force at work in Canton. It is through this Party that the Communist group is able to extend its influence into the schools and labor unions. Although the Kuomintang is a purely political party, many of its early members were Christians. Some of its leaders now however are anti-Christian.

Which Forces Are More Influential

All these forces mentioned above have been actively at work in Canton. Some are now strong and some are weak. Each is trying to maintain a hold on the general public. Each at times finds its public indifferent and unsympathetic. The political parties at present have the upper hand. While student organizations and labor unions used to concern themselves with their own affairs, they are to-day only political tools. The methods of reaching the general public have been improved a good deal by the political parties in the last two years.

Without doubt the Kuomintang is the strongest force working in Canton. The Communist Party, well organized and disciplined, many workers working within the Kuomintang, is getting stronger every day. The Young China Society is new but its ideas are well accepted by the student class. The other forces are comparatively less strong and some are getting weak.

It is true that the political parties depend upon the government a great deal. If the government should change, they would fall also. However there is every reason to believe that the Kuomintang will rule Canton for some time to come.

The anti-Christian week Dec. 22 to 28 is sure to come. The attack on mission education is bound to be stronger. The city Y. M. C. A., fighting in the front line, is to have more difficult times. In the midst of all these forces Christianity stands almost alone. However the degree of their opposition to Christianity varies a good deal. Many of them too are working against each other. It is very important for the Chrisian leaders to notice carefully at each crisis what forces are friendly and what are not.

Why Christianity Is Opposed

The old type of Chinese scholars who have in mind the teachings of Confucius and other Chinese leaders of thought think very little of Christian teachings. That may by the reason why Christianity has been confined chiefly to the proletariat in China. As soon as it touches the student class or the literati it meets opposition. The returned students from Europe and America too, with their exaggerated respect for science and philosophy have little respect for Christianity. But these two groups admire the Christian work in China very much. They even show sympathy with the Christians when they are oppressed. The Young China Society with its intense nationalism has attacked mission education very severely, because of the foreign element within the mission schools and their internationalism but very little on account of their Christian principles. Among the leaders of the Kuomintang some have attacked Christianity because it was opposed to their materialistic point of view and some because to their minds it was associated with imperialism. The late Mr. Liu Chung Hoi, a strong leader of the Party said once, "We must attack Christianity, until it gets rid of its imperialistic elements, then we will welcome it as we have welcomed other religions in China." The most fundamental out and out opposition to Christianity is offered by the Communist Party. This Party engineers the anti-Christian week everywhere in China. Its members believe in the materialistic interpretation of life rather than in the spiritual. They believe in no God, no life after death and that science can take the place of religion. They believe in class war and maintain that love can not solve industrial problems. This Party is very strong in Canton. It has sufficient means and faithful workers to carry out their plans. It has outside support. This is the strongest force against Christianity in Canton.

One can see from all this that the degree of opposition towards Christianity varies a great deal among the forces at work in Canton. For example in the last anti-Christian campaign, all these forces participated but from differenent motives and with different methods. Some employed silent resistence and some used aggressive measures.

Forces Working Against Each Other

Furthermore on many questions these groups are working against each other. In regard to class war, for example, the Communist Party stands almost alone against the rest. The Young China Society attacks Communism more bitterly than it does Christianity. The Communism Party is meeting

opposition everywhere in China especially among the intellectuals. The Communist Party is by no means having an easy time in Canton, although Canton gives the Communist Party great freedom of action. It finds opposition everywhere. Recently one of the important Kuomintang leaders, Dr. Tai Kaw To, in his pamhlet "People's Revolution and the Kuomintang" denounced the Communists in many respects and he has had the support of many Kuomintang members. The New Student Society is now a Communist organization. It used to control the Student Union in Canton, but was defeated in the election last year. The People's Right Society has been a force working against Communism. The Communist Party has found strong opposition among the merchants and even within the labor organizations too. When Dr. Ward and the writer met some of the strong labor leaders last April, they were told by them very frankly that China had no place for Communism. One of the largest labor unions forbade its members to participate in the last May day demonstration with the Communists. In a demonstration last June the students refused to walk side by side with the Communists. However the Communists have worked hard day by day to win the people. They have "disorganized" "reorganized" and "organized," and they are advancing every day.

We Christian workers should know now who are against us and who are not. Of all the forces working against us, we should recognize the different principles and methods. On certain questions we should know further that we are not standing alone. Many are sympathetic and working with us.

Patriotic Movement

After knowing the forces at work and how they differ from each other, we shall understand the background of the Patriotic Movement in Canton. The unsettled condition of the country together with the unjust attitude of the foreign Powers have aroused the patriotic alarm of the Chinese people, especially the students throughout the country and the workmen in Canton particularly. Since the Student Movement of May 4, 1919 and the Renaissance Movement we have witnessed many patriotic nation-wide movements. Even the movement for Chinese control of mission education and the anti-Christian movement itself may be looked upon as a further expression of this patriotic spirit. One movement followed another until the Shanghai, Hankow and Canton sad incidents, when the patriotic spirit blazed over the whole country reaching every class of people. As one missionary puts it, to-day in China. "It is war; war for national honor, war for natural rights, war for the preservation of the race and of the nation, war against brutality and injustice." Many Chinese Christians showed a proper spirit of patriotism, even the Communists gave them credit for it.

Before 1900 the Chinese people resented the aggressive and oppressive foreigners. After that Chinese were afraid of foreigners. It was not until the beginning of the Student Movement in May 4, 1919 called forth by the disappointment at the results of the Peace Conference at Paris, that the patriotic spirit rose up again. It is felt everywhere in China to-day. The political parties have done a good deal in rousing this spirit, but foreign oppression together with the success of Russia and Turkey in their dealing with foreign powers have also inspired the Chinese patriots very much.

This spirit of patriotism is deep rooted in the hearts of the Chinese. If one does not make a clear distinction between this patriotic movement and the progress of Commun-

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ism, it is a great mistake. If one classifies all the recent patriotic movements as "Red campaigns", or if one were to declare that the "Reds" have engineered all the patriotic movements, this would be attributing too much to them. It might even drive non-communists to become communist; it would at least make the Communists laugh at our ignorance.

What Should Chinese Do Under This Spirit of Patriotism?

It seems to the writer that nothing can stand against this great patriotic movement in China to-day. If Christian work is to continue, it should not try to oppose it. Under these conditions what should the position of Chinese Christians be?

It has been observed that throughout China practically all the Chinese Christian leaders stood by the patriotic movement. Some may not have approved of all its methods or procedures, but we were all in sympathy with its spirit. Christians from now on should go one step further.

We should inquire of ourselves whether or not we are doing our part for the country, for the Chinese people. We should rely no more on the protection of the unequal treaties through our foreign missionaries. We must do our best to help to get rid of the unequal treaties, for they are against Christian principles.

Other forces are laboring for the good of the working class and the youth of the country as Christian organizations have done in the past; We should emphasize these forms of work, or we shall lose our hold upon these classes.

There is a feeling among many Chinese workers in foreign controlled Christian institutions, that they are merely employers of foreigners. This conception should be changed. The first responsibility to work for the Chinese should be laid upon us, Chinese. Foreign missionaries should be helpers only. Unless this idea is well established in our minds, advocatiug Chinese control of mission education is useless.

Last of all as should stand firm against materialism and class war. We must sound forth our belief in co-operation and brotherhood in industry. We should stand firm against the narrow idea of strict nationalism, although it is very popular these days, and do our best to lead our country to be strong in the family of nations. Nationalism has led the western countries into war after war. We must stand for world brotherhood, equal treatment and world peace.

Now what should the foreign missionaries do? This is a difficult question for them to solve. It is not for the writer to make any suggestions on this head.

The foregoing deals chiefly with conditions in Canton. Canton is very different from the rest of China. People are aggressive here and Christian workers must also be aggressive in order to march with the times. This is vital to the future of Christian work in Canton.

Canton, China, Nov. 9, 1925.

Men and Events

Mr. F. J. Raven, of the American-Oriental Banks, returned to Shanghai on Friday from a business trip to Chungking.

Mr. J. L. Poole, of the Standard Oil Company, went to the United States on the *President Cleveland* for a five months' holiday.

Mr. W. J. Shanahan of Messrs. Harrisons, King and Irwin, Ltd. is leaving for the United States early in December. Mr. Shanahan is returning to America via Suez.

The liner *Africa Maru* of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha arrived recently in seattle with 6010 bales of raw silk, establishing a new silk record for the O. S. K. fleet.

For service as an around-the-world cruise ship, the steamship *Empress of Japan* of the Canadian Pacific railway has been purchased by the Roberts World Tours company.

St. Joseph's Catholic Association is holding a bazaar in its rooms on Friday and Saturday of this week. Various departments and stalls are managed by members of the organization.

Mr. Guy Harrell of the Dollar Steamship Line will leave Shanghai December 21 for Hongkong where he has been assigned special work for five months. He will return to Shanghai next May.

Mr. W. P. Coltman, of the Soochow office of the Standard Oil Company, accompanied by Mrs. Coltman, sailed on the *President Cleveland* on Thursday for a holiday in the United States.

Mr. C. W. Cumming, who has been in Japan for the past few weeks, will join the *President Cleveland* at Yokohama for a short business trip to the United States. He will return to Shanghai early in March.

The Civic Department of the American Women's Club met on December 3, at 9 o'clock, to consider civilian relief cases which have been brought to its attention. It also discussed plans for giving a few special programs during 1926.

During the month of July the Nippon Yusen Kaisha ships carried 8,591 bales of raw silk. The O. S. K. ran second with 5,442 bales, while the Canadian Pacific was third with 3,155 bales. The Admiral Oriental lines carried 2,056 bales and the Blue Funnel ships handled 1,232 bales.

Dr. and Mrs. Mattox, of Hangchow, together with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Omohundro, sailed for the United States on the *President Cleveland* on Thursday. Mr. Omohundro is with the Tobacco Products Corporation and will return to China after a holiday of six months in America.

The Shanghai Rotary Club had a large attendance at the tiffin-dance which was given at the Majestic Hotel last Saturday noon. The chief feature of the program was be songs by Mr. William Heughan, the Scottish ballad singer. Music was be supplied by the Majestic Orchestra. Members of the Rotary Club brought gentlemen and lady guests.

Travellers from other countries frequently take with them to the United States, plants, bulbs, etc. As the American Customs regulations absolutely forbid the import of plants, without a license, any such attempt can only give rise to unpleasant incidents as the plants are at once confiscated and destroyed. To avoid these difficulties, and to prevent, sometimes rare or valuable plants being lost, special attention is drawn to this matter.

The Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Asia*, which arrived in Shanghai early Saturday morning from Vancouver, carried among her passengers Mr. T. James, of New York, Mr, Mark Douglas Curry, Director of the International Banking Corporation, Mr. P. A. Cox, Assistast Oriental Manager of the Canadian Pacific Steamships local offices, and Mr. J. N. Green, Far Eastern General Manager of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.

Among those who reached Shanghai by the *Empress of Asia* last Saturday were Mr. J. Scott-Harston, of London; Mr. E. W. James, Managing Director of Cameron and Co., Kobe; Mrs. A. E. Kennedy, wife of the Manager of the Manila branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Mrs. H. W. Kent, wife of the Manager of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Yokohama; Mr. R. C. McMichan, of New York; Mr. George L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Scott, Mr. H. Lindley, Mr. C. P. Bratnober, Miss Olive Bridge, of Vancouver, Mr. L. A. Levy, Mrs. Lucy Perkins, Mrs. G. B. Warner, Mr. H. A. Fox, and Mr. C. E. Mealing.

Thirty-five thousand tons of grain and between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 feet of lumber will be carried from North Pacific ports to Japan, China and South America by 14 freighters just chartered by the Yamashita Co., for late November loading, it was recently announced by John Gorman, vice-president and general manager for the Yamashita company. The fourteen ships just fixed are in addition to the 14 freighters previously announced, which loaded cargoes in the Northwest from August 1 to October 15. The fourteen carriers just closed give the Yamashita company a total of 28 charters.

Mr. Norman Armour, who has been transferred from Rome to Tokyo as Counsellor of the American Embassy, arrived at Kobe on November 17 by the Nord Deutcher Lloyd str. *Saarbrucken*. He will go to Tokyo immediately but will not assume his duties until the arrival of Mr. Charles MacVeagh, the new American Ambassador, who sailed from San Francisco on the *President Taft* on November 14. Mr. Armour has an M. A. from Princeton and an LL. B. from Harvard. He has been in the diplomatic service at various posts since 1916, prior to which time he had served for a short time in the Embassies at Vienna and Paris.

The Dollar round-the-world liner *President Harrison* arrived Tuesday in Shanghai with a capacity liest of passengers and cargo. Twenty-three cabin passengers landed at Shanghai, with 114 in transt. Prominent among those who terminated their voyage in Shanghai are: Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bicknell of the American Red Cross;, Mrs. E. E. Clark of Syracuse, staying in Shanghai some time before proceeding to Eygpt for the winter; Mrs. Francis Parkinson Keyes and Mr. L. G. Knowles, Mrs. Keyes has been touring Japan and Northern China for the last three months; Capt. Vladimir Clsen, in Shanghai Municipal employ; Mr. Richardson C. Patterson of New York, president of the Peacock Motion Picture Co., accompanied by Mrs. Patterson; and Mr. and Mrs. Nat Washer proceeding later to Manila.

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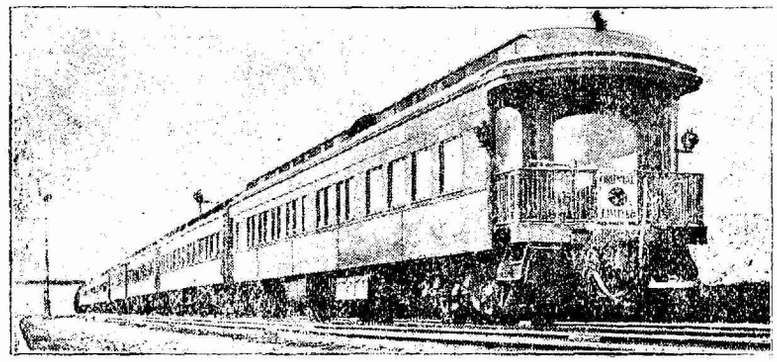

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News from South China

Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hongkong, on morning of November 23, passed the following resolution:

"That the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils have heard with profound sorrow the sad announcement of the death of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra and desire to tender their humble duty and to express their most heartfelt loyal and respectful sympathy with Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Royal Family in their bereavement."

Prince George, fourth son of the King, in service now with H.M.S. *Hawkins* as a lieutenant, being a grandson of the late Queen Mother, received many personal messages of sympathy from British subjects and friends of the British.

The following official appointments were recently gazetted at Hongkong:— Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, to act as Colonial Secretary; Mr. S. B. B. Mc Elderry, to act as Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils; Dr. G. W. Pope to be an Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Mr. R. A. D, Forrest to be Assistant Head of Sanitary Department and Secretary to the Sanitary Board; Mr. B. R. Forster to be Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor; and Captain C. H. Steele, M. C., to be A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor,

Memorial services in honor of the officers and men who lost their lives in H. M. Submarine M. 1 were held in St. John's Cathedral and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on the morning of November 22, at Hongkong, when naval detachments from the British men-of-war in harbor attended. Among others present at the services were the Governor of Honkong and the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

Miss Pi Yung Hah, the well-known Northern actress who has had a successful season in Hongkong, completed her stay here with two nights at the Theatre Royal before foreign audiences, November 24.

The Reds having recaptured Heungshan, Kwangtung, from the followers of General Chen Ching-ming are now terrorizing the inhabitants for their recent receptions to the enemy. Aside from wholesale arrest of wealthier residents of Shekki and other communities, in order to exact heavy fines from them, some farmers have been made to contribute three dollars for every *mow* of land they have under cultivation.

The Executive Commission of the Kuomintang in Canton has refused to grant further leave of absence to Mr. Sun For, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and reconstruction commissar of the Kuomintang. Mr. Sun has been absent from Canton for more than three months, and the railroads he has charge over are now requiring his attention. The Yueh-Han and the Kwang-Sam Railroads, since their confiscation and taking over by the Kuomintang, have gone from bad to worse. On November 17 the station master of the Yueh-Han in Wongsha was arrested with two other officers for "squeezing", in addition to the dismissals of Lum Chih-min and Hsu Chung-hou, managing-directors who have been accused of misappropriation of funds.

Mr. Loo Hing Yuan, Attorney-General of the Kuomintang in Canton, has succeeded in getting the Board of Supervisors to commit for trial Mr. Ow Yuk Shue, Canton District Attorney, and Mr. Lee Man Wai, his Deputy, on charge of malpractice and miscarriage of justice. Mr. Loo has also brought charges against the Chief Justice of the Kuomintang Supreme Court, Mr. Lin Cheng, for conduct unbecoming a judge. Mr. Chen Yung, Chief Justice of the Kwangtung High Court, and Mr. Lam Wen-koi, Chief Procurator to the High Court, for reasons connected with the trial of Mr. Ow and Mr. Lee, have resigned and already departed for Shanghai. So far the Board of Supervisors has not yet heard the charges against Mr. Lin Cheng.

Information from the strike committee headquarters in Canton says that the boycott and strike now being enforced against Hongkong will not be uplifted without conditions and that the workers will present demands similar to what have been recently but unofficially suggested, while no definite terms will be submitted for discussion until there is genuine desire on the part of those affected to come to terms.

The Traders' League in Canton, one of the four leading commercial guilds of the Southern Capital having representatives in Hongkong to promote early resumption of traffic between the two ports, has issued a statement that its delegates have not been authorized to undertake any negotiations other than inviting the Hongkong Chinese to despatch a responsible committee to Canton to open conversations towards ending the present difficulty.

(*Continued on page 20*)

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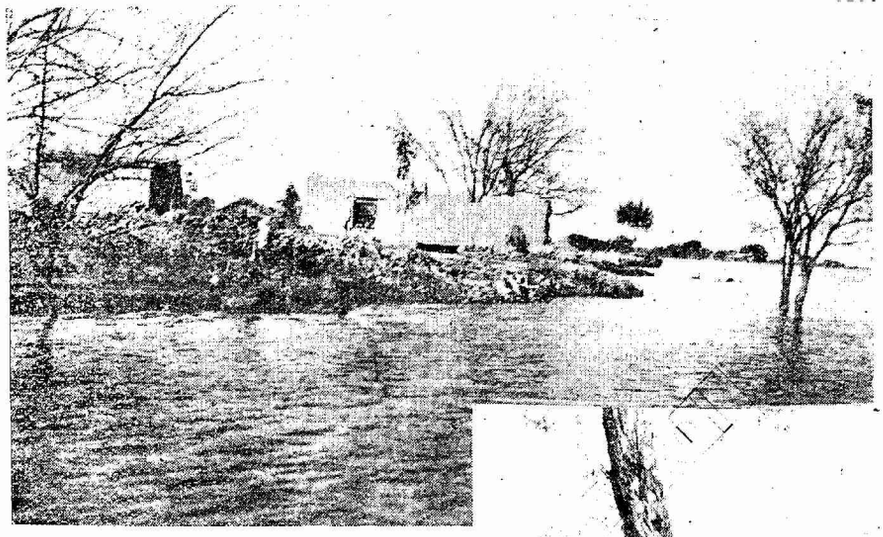
Shantung Floods of 1925 Due to Breaks in Yellow River Dykes

BY O. J. TODD

(Chief Engineer China International Famine Relief Commission)

FOLLOWING precedent the Yellow River has again broken bounds and laid waste a large area of Shantung farm lands. Those who have been working with this unsteady stream for any long period realize that it seemed almost human in its tempermental antics during the months of July and August.

Not since 1921 had this river seriously misbehaved until this summer, but on August 8 last it did succeed in wearing a hole through the main inner south dyke near Linpuchi, 20 miles north of Tsaochowfu in western Shantung. Beyond this break to the northwest, it flooded the basin between the south inner and outer dykes, an area of 400 square miles extending eastward nearly to the Grand Canal. Little over a month later, September 20 the outer dyke gave way allowing the ponded waters from this basin and a portion of the flow from the Yellow River to empty into the region immediately to the south creating an additional flooded area bounded on the east by the Grand Canal. This second flooded area is nearly as large in extent as that inundated in August, while much of the latter still remains under several feet of water.



Right: **Flooded farms south of main dyke near Shihlipu. Farmers are bringing green beans to dyke on improvised rafts. September 23, 1925**

Left: **A typical village below Linpuchi break. October 11, 1925**

Chinese Drama Fails to Stop Flood

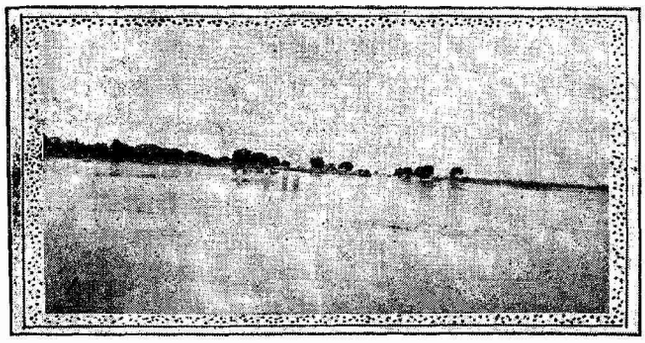
In going into the history of this disaster it is interesting to note that certain methods were employed by the local Magistrates which should have gone out of vogue with the establishment of the Republic. One of these is the attempt to thwart the plans of the river dragons by putting on a Chinese drama in the immediate vicinity of the threatened dyke. At this point where the main current of the Yellow River had been bearing in at a very acute angle against a dyke unprotected by stone work, the native officials felt this ancient method of appealing to the gods would be more beneficial than any other means they had at hand for handling the flood waters. After a continuous performance of two weeks, however, it was decided that this particular type of magic did not work in this instance and only then were other methods of fighting the threatened flood adopted; but it was too late and the dyke gave way flooding all the area lying north of the south outer dyke destroying 1,000 villages and all the remaining summer and fall crops on an area populated by 300,000 farmers.

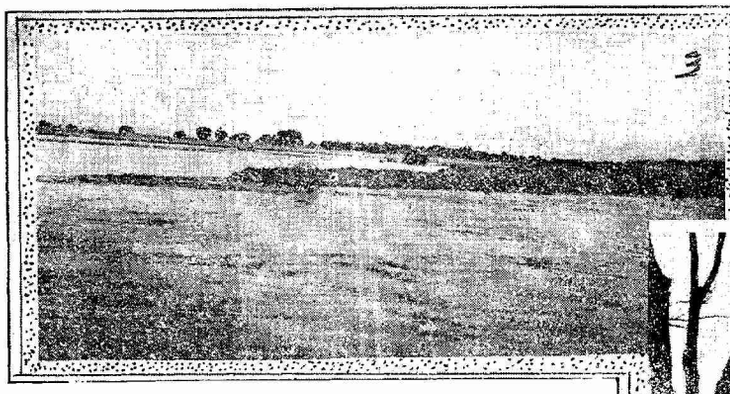
In estimating damages to crops and villages in the region effected by these dyke breaks, it seems likely that a total of $15,000,000 is a conservative one to place on them. This is to include both the damages within the basin bounded by the south dykes and also the area flooded after september 20 when the main south dyke near the Grand Canal gave way.

The deposits of mud in the western portion of the flooded regions were very heavy and investigations showed the lands raised as much as 4 feet in many places due to the silting during August and September. It is stated that the Magistrates in the five counties effected, feel that the value of this mud deposit for growing crops in the next few years out-weighs the losses that the farmers sustained this summer. It is certain that in most places the land has been benefitted by this new coat of silt brought down by the Yellow River, but it seems unnecessary to have this fertilization carried on in such a haphazard manner and at such a great cost to human life and to growing crops.

In 1919 and 1920 it was the good fortune of the writer to make certain Yellow River studies in this part of Shantung under the famous hydraulic engineer, Mr. John R. Freeman, who was then in charge of investigations for improvements of the Grand Canal. Information obtained during that period and later regarding the rapid silting up of areas flooded by Yellow River waters during the summer months, has been of value in dealing with this present problem. Small breaks immediately west of the Grand Canal had occurred in 1905 and again in 1919. These occurred in medium high floods such as that of the past summer but were of a minor nature when compared with the great break of 1852 to the east of Kaifeng when the Yellow River left the bed it had been flowing in for 500 years and took its present course northeasterly to the sea. Since that date the most disasterous break in the dykes of this river occurred west of Kaifeng in 1887, when the river turned again south and flowed into the sea beyond Hauchowfu and was not again confined to its present course until 1889.

In 1921 the entire river left its bed near Li Chin in eastern Shantung, 75 miles from its mouth, but was reverted to its normal course in the spring of 1923 on lines laid down by the writer and carried out under his direction. At that time the work was done at half the cost estimated by the





(1) Where crops are under three feet of water two months after the break. East of Linpuchi. Oct. 11, 1925

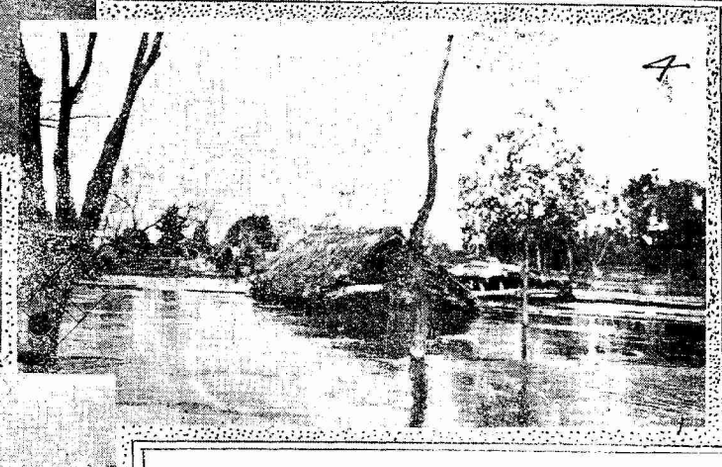
(3) End of break of main south dyke of Yellow River 30 li west of Shihlipu. Oct. 12, 1925

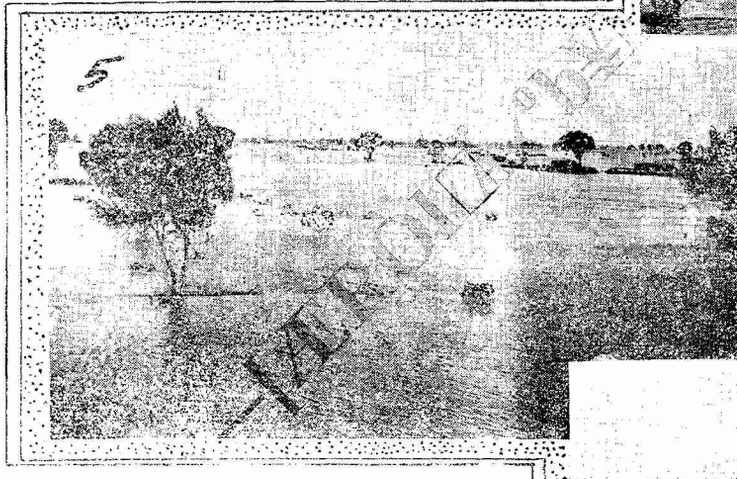
local authorities who planned to employ the native methods. The writer's plan which was adopted and proved successful was very similar to that used by American engineers on the lower Colorado River in similar work of river reversion; the principal feature of which was a rock-fill diversion dam built from a trestle.

New Preventive Measures

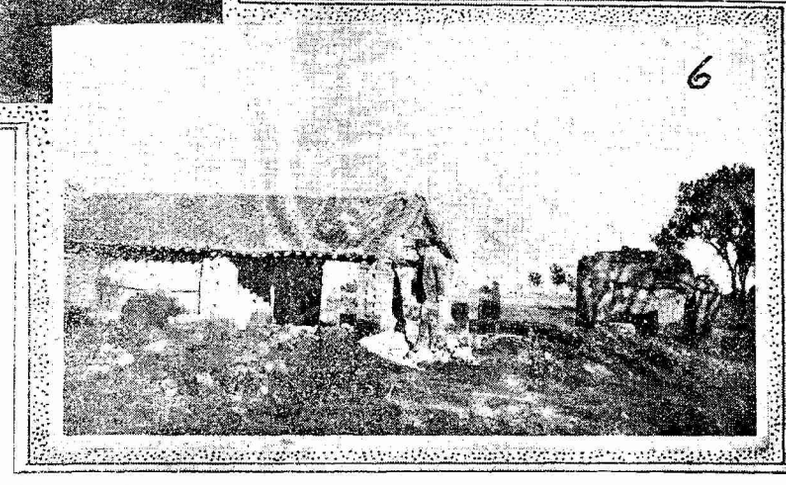
Soon after the occurrence of the disaster near Linpuchi this past summer, the China International Famine Relief Commission was requested to again give assistance as it had in 1922 and 1923 and its Chief Engineer was invited to carry on investigations and lay out the work of repairs.

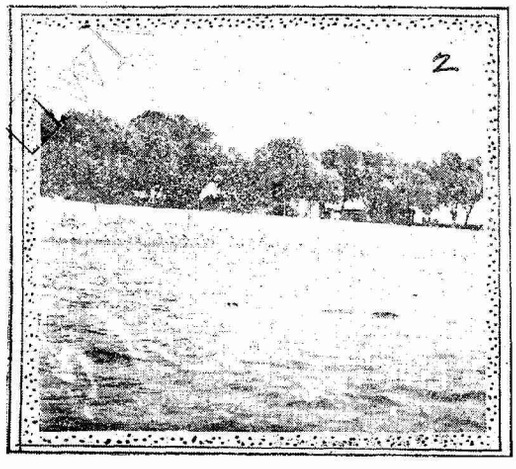
This invitation was accepted and two inspection trips were made, a survey party was placed in the field, and careful hydrographic measurements and surveys were made. Plans and estimates are now being prepared under the writer's direction, figuring on the completion of the reversion of the river before next summer's floods. The tentative plans and unit costs have been reviewed by two of the most competent river engineers of North China and have received their approval so that there seems a likelihood of this scheme being adopted, and it will follow the whole flow of the river in many respects the lines of attack employed three years ago at the work near Li Chin.





Although in years past there have been postponements in repairing breaks in Yellow River dykes, nearly always these postponements mean much heavier losses the second summer. While this was not true in the case of the Li Chin break of 1921 to any very great extent, in this instance it may prove very costly for the reason that at present only half ofthe Yellow River's flow is going through the break, while half of it remains in the normal bed. The new channel is not sufficiently deep as yet to draw





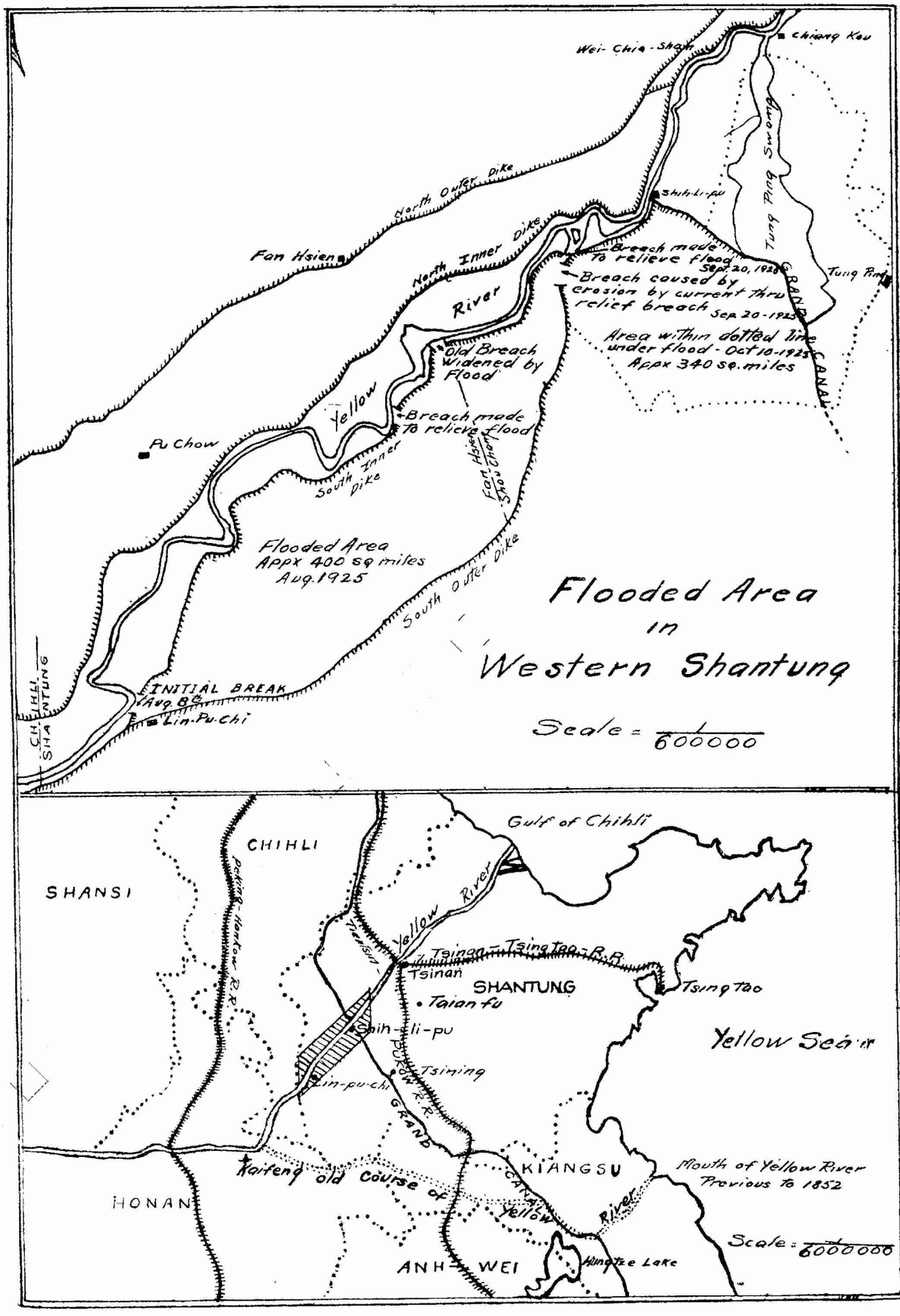
(4) A badly submerged village in the flooded area. October 11, 1925

(6) Chief Engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission inspecting flood damage and deposits in a village a mile east of Linpuchi break. October 9, 1925

(5) Flooded farms 10 miles southwest of Shihlipu caused by a new break in main south dyke. Sept. 23, 1925

(2) A good piece of stone bank protection near Hsi Ho. Sept. 24, 1925

35-016


Wei-Chia-Shan
Chiang Kou
Tung Ping Swamp
North Outer Dike
Shih-li-pu
Fan Hsien
North Inner Dike
Breach made to relieve flood Sep. 20, 1925
Breach caused by erosion by current thru relief breach Sep. 20-1925
Tung Ping
GRAND CANAL
Area within dotted line under flood - Oct 10-1925 Appx 340 sq. miles
River
Old Breach Widened by Flood
Yellow
Breach made to relieve flood
Pu Chow
South Inner Dike
Fan Hsien Shou Chang
Flooded Area Appx 400 sq miles Aug. 1925
South Outer Dike
Flooded Area in Western Shantung
Scale = 1/600000
INITIAL BREAK Aug. 8th
Lin-Pu-Chi
CHIHLI
SHANTUNG
Gulf of Chihli
CHIHLI
SHANSI
Peking-Hankow R.R.
Yellow River
Tsinan-Tsingtao R.R.
Tsinan
SHANTUNG
Taian fu
Tsingtao
Shih-li-pu
Yellow Sea
Tsining
Lin-pu-chi
PUKOW R.R.
GRAND CANAL
KIANGSU
Kaifeng old course of Yellow River
Mouth of Yellow River Previous to 1852
HONAN
Scale = 1/6000000
ANH-WEI
Hungtze Lake

35-017

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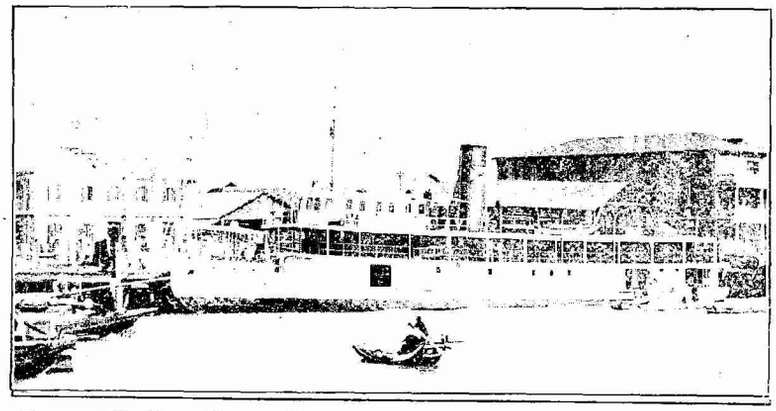

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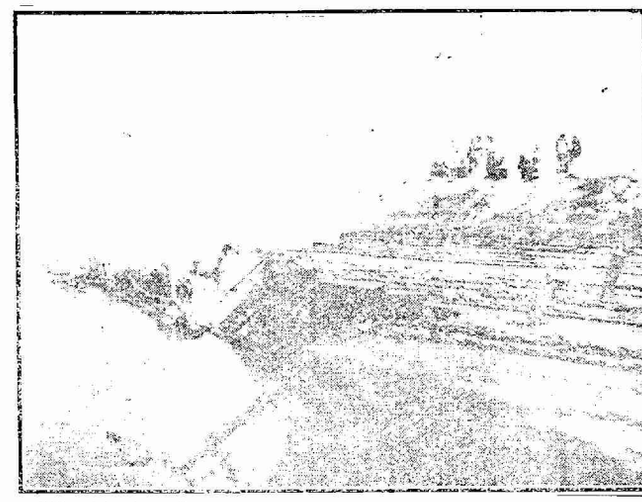
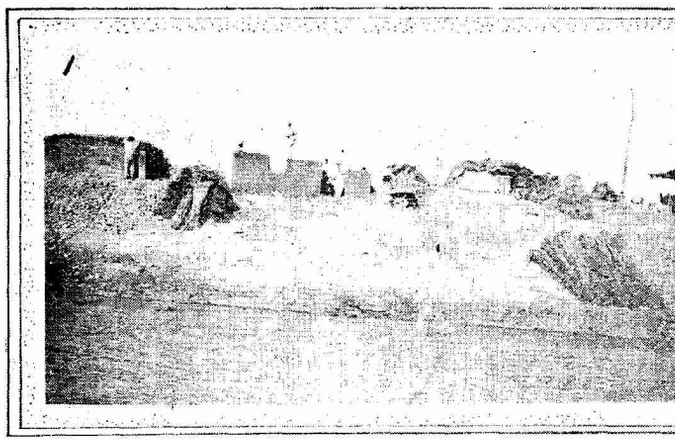


The big break near Linpuchi where nearly half the flow of the Yellow River is going through a break a mile wide. September 22, 1925

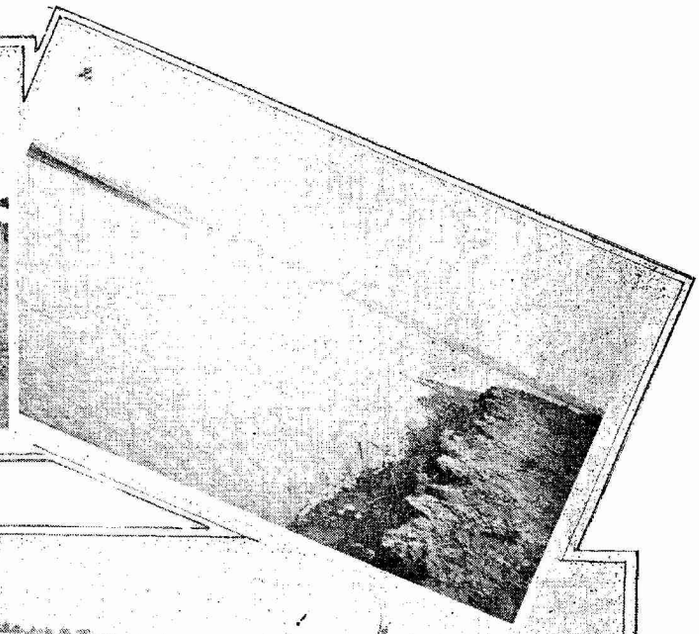
through the break and out to the region lying south of the outer dyke; but should the repairs be delayed another year there is likelihood not only of this channel being deepened and taking the whole flow of the river, but of a new breach occurring near the town of Linpuchi where the outer dyke has no protection of any kind, neither stone, brick nor kaoliang facing. In case of such occurrence in the floods of 1926, it seems likely that the Yellow River would pick up its old bed somewhere south of Tsaochowfu and flow past Hsuchowfu to Haichow Bay, or follow the Canal to the Yangtze River. Those who have read the history of the Yellow River for the past century, can estimate for themselves the damage that such a change in the course of the Yellow River would entail.

To the officials in Shantung, the work seems almost impossible at present due to the civil war that has been

Scenes of Some of the Ravages of the 1925 Shantung Floods

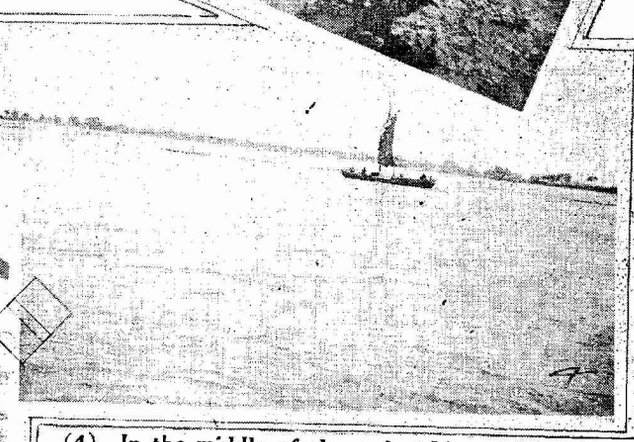


(1) Flood refugees building huts for the winter on main dyke near Tungchiachi break. Oct. 12, 1925

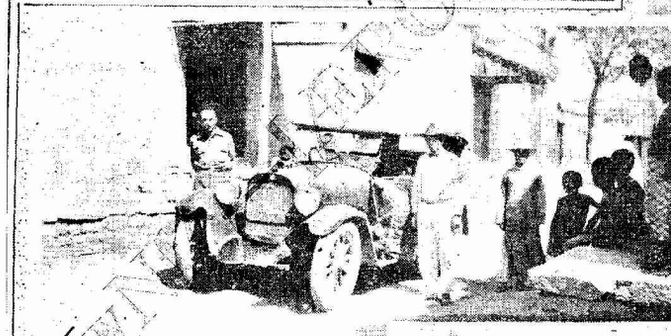


(2) A channel 300 ft. wide where the inner dyke broke to release ponded waters. This is 30 miles above Shihlipu. Sept. 23, 1925

(3) Gaging party at Linpuchi break for measuring Yellow River flow. Oct. 10, 1925



(4) In the middle of channel at Linpuchi break looking into flooded territory. Sept. 22, 1925



(5) Children's bodies in mat wrappings rescued from floods at Linpuchi, dyke break. September 22, 1925

(6) Secy. Mallery and Engineer Todd enroute to Linpuchi on first inspection trip for the Famine Relief Commission.

(7) A happy family of refugees near Linpuchi on main dyke. Sept. 22, 1925

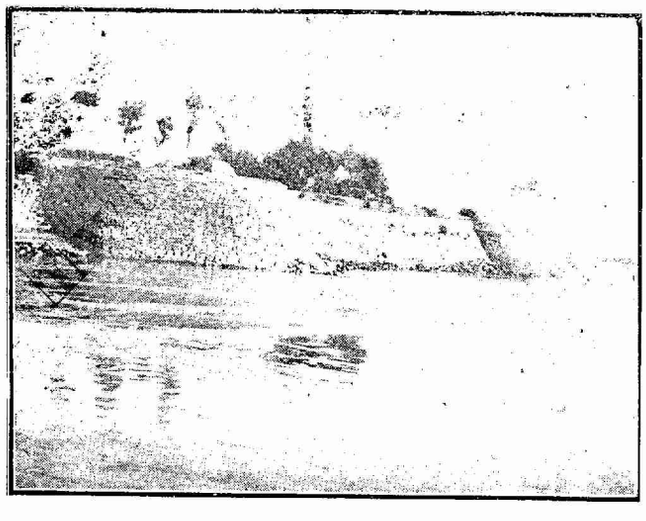
CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

occupying their immediate attention. Though the dyke break is within their own province, the materials of construction should be shipped from a point on the Yellow River west of Kaifeng in Honan province. It is very difficult to bring large quantites of rock, timbers, or tools 200 miles up the river from Tsinanfu or even 100 miles from the nearest suitable quarries. Several thousand fong of rock needed for this job should be quarried in Honan Province. The solution of this problem as well as furnishing the engineering skill required to effect these repairs promptly suggested to the officials the advisability of bringing in some international commission to handle this underaking. A commission with no political affiliations should be able to carry on this work without being subjected to many of the hindrances, which would practically defeat the efforts of the Yellow River Bureau of Shantung. In this matter allusion is made to transportation facilities, both by rail, boat and cart; negotiations for obtaining materials, including the rock, from another province; handling the work without having the staff or men interferred with by military chiefs. It is probable that these difficulties were in the minds of the authorities of Shantung when they made an appeal to the China International Famine Relief Commission.

Comprehensive Methods Needed

Every engineer who has made a study of this and kindred problems realizes the great need of a comprehensive treatment of the whole subject of the control of the Yellow River. Money has not been available during the past few decades to do what should be done to protect the adjacent territory from floods due to dyke breaks where the banks are inadequately protected. It is true that in certain regions including that from the Grand Canal crossing to Tsinanfu some splendid work has been done in river training by the use of stone walls and groins. This has been possible due to the proximity of good limestone quarries. However, in the region lying up stream from the Grand Canal until the Honan border is reached, the cost of taking rock up river against a fairly swift current has precluded its use in any great quantity. Kaoliang stalk pack has been substituted in its stead and in some instances has proven fairly effective, but there are some places such as that near Linpuchi where rock protection is necessary if any fair degree of flood insurance is to be placed on the farm lands in the immediate vicinity. This means that Honan rock should be available for river work in western Shantung and besides this it would be to the advantage of China to have the treatment of the river from a point near Loyang in Honan northeasterly to the sea, in the hands of a single administrative board, with full authority to employ engineers whose training fits them for solving the problem of keeping the Yellow River within due bounds all the time and all way to the sea.

Peking, November 16, 1925.



Good stone walls and groins on north bank of Yellow River below Ping Yin. October 13, 1925

35-020

News from South China

(*Continued from page 14*)

From Macao comes this message: "After a short tenure the anti-Reds have been ousted from the Chinese districts close to Macao and the villagers are once more harrassed by the scourage of the Reds. With the passing of the rule of anti-Reds the hope of the poor villagers and husbandmen of these districts have passed away, and a dismal, miserable winter will have to be met. Hard is the lot of our Chinese friends."

In a race against time the Kowloon Customs at Hongkong was on November 21 asked to rescue a dozen souls marooned on a rock, outside British waters, in the Canton River, others having perished, due to the malicous activities of the Kuomintang Reds. On night of the 20th a junk put out from Sa Cheng to pick up a ferry to Hongkong by evading the cordon drawn by the Reds. In the dark the junk crashed against the well-known river landmark of Tai Chaan and foundered. Two persons were known to have been drowned at the movement and about a dozen were carried, clinging to wreckage, into British waters, near Deep Bay, and saved by the S. L. *San Hang On*. The remainder were last seen on a precarious foothold with a strong wind blowing, hence the necessity for urgent rescue. Later reports said that two more persons were drowned, the rest having been rescued.

In outward appearance the Executive Commission of the Kuomintang government in Canton is supposed to be administering the government of Kwangtung Province, except the Southern districts and the island of Hainan, which are still in the hands of Tang Pun-yen, general officer commanding the troops in the Kao-Lui, Yam-Lim, Liang Yeung, and the Kiung-Ngai prefectures. As a matter of fact, politicaal powers in most of the districts in Kwangtung are still in the hands of militarists each having a territory or sphere of influence within which they may exercise the right of taxation, the real objective of every politician and militarist in this and other parts of China.

The latest readjustment of territory in Kwangtung among the militarists provides the North River districts for Tan Yen-kai, commander of the Hunanese mercenaries of the Red Army; the West River districts, for Li Tsai-sun, commander of the Kwangsi mercenaries of the Red Army; the East River districts, for Chiang Kai-shek, commandant of the Military Academy cadets at Whampoa; and the Southern districts, for Pei-teh, commander of the Yunnanese mercenaries. None of the principal military commanders now in Kwangtung is a Cantonese. Li Fuh-lin and Wu Te-chen, called in Canton the "dirty-hand" men, whose terrorists burned down part of Canton October, 1924, and Kaukong, October, 1925, are Cantonese, the former with the rank of a corps commander and the latter, division commander; but they possess no territory over which they may exercise absolute control. They are men prepared to do any "dirty work," such as receiving and executing orders to disband people's volunteer corps or raid towns and villages accused of harboured anti-Reds or "counter-revolutionaries" and the like. Of the four principal non-Cantoneee mercenary army chiefs in Kwangtung, Chiang Kai-shek is recognized the most powerful. He has the only thoroughly trained army corps in South China.

General Chen Chiung-ming, chief in rivalry with the Reds for politico-military power in Kwangtung, is at present no longer a factor in South China affairs. His reappearance on the field depends on the coming politico-military fortune of the Yangtze warlord from whom he has had no little assurance of support.

With practically no central government of administration in Kwangtung Province, the original provincial Executive Commission having been broken up by the departure of three of its six members, petty officials in the districts have become tyrants of the worst type and bandits and pirates, organizing themselves also as Kuomintangites under a Red standard, are now acting as if they have license to loot and kill. In Canton, however, where politicians are intriguing against one another for the spoils of office things have not been so bad, and corruption within the judiciary, the railroad administrations, water works, and other government departments is being exposed one after another due to efforts to those who are idle but will find openings upon dismissals of dishonest incumbents. The only commissars of the Canton Government now in the city are Mr. T. V. Soong, head of the trade and finance commissary; Mr. Goo Ying-feng, head of the home affairs commissary; and Mr. Chan Kung-pok, head of the labor and agriculture commissary. Mr. Sun Fo, head of the reconstruction commissary, and Mr. Hso Chung-ching, head of the education commissary, have been absent from Canton for the last few months.

To avoid interference from the strike pickets in Canton Harbor, Chinese importers and exporters in Canton have been advised by the workers to apply to the strike committee for protection, the strike committee agreeing to issue permits to shippers who would declare that their goods or cargo have no "imperialist" origin and are not "low grade" —that is, that they are not British.

On November 18 the strike pickets in Canton seized silk consignment to the value of more then $2,000,000, packed in more than 200 cases, in Canton Harbor, alleging that the cargo was on its way to Hongkong. The strike committee is trying to order the confiscation of the property which, according to another information, is exceedingly valuable but not worth so much as reported. It is understood that the Red authorities will investigate the matter.

Mr. Chau Lu, president of the Kwangtung University in Canton but now on leave in Peking, has been relieved of his duty as a member of the special diplomatic commission to Peking, on account of his political utterance while at the Northern Capital. The action was taken by the Kuomintang Executive Commission in Canton on receipt of information from Peking, where Mr. Chau openly admitted that M. Borodin, the Soviet High Commissioner in Canton, has been dominating the Kuomintang party; and that the Kwangtung University, is being used as a missionary institution for the spread of Bolshevism in South China. Mr. Chau has been greatly dissatisfied with the program of the Soviets that students, after having been trained at Canton, should be sent to Moscow for further coloring at the proposed "Chung Shan" or Dr. Sun Yat-sen University.

The anti-Reds retreating from Eastern Kwangtung after their defeat at the hands of the Kuomintang Bolshevists to the Province of Kiangsi will be well taken care of by the Tuchun or Millitary Governor there, according to words received from Peking, the Executive of which having instructed the authorities in render all possible aid.

A body of recruits from Peking and other Northern provinces for the Military Academy at Whampoa, near Canton City, arrived at the institution last week. The Reds are still advertising for recruits through the several Kuomintang branches in Peking, Shanghai, and other ports. The Soviets are prepared to subsidize the Military Academy to the full capacity of 10,000 cadets. In addition to the main institution at Whampoa, branches will be established at Swatow and other places of importance.

With the exception of Hsiung Keh-wu himself, all those who were arrested at the same time with him as a traitor to the Red regime have been released and ordered to leave Canton before November 23. Hsiung was commander-in-chief of the Szechuan mercenaries coming from Hunan to Kwangtung to enter the Red Army service but late in September was accused of having mixed up with the anti-Red movement then led by General Chen Chiung-ming. Those released numbered 49 former officers of the Szechuan mercenary force in Kwangtung, including Tsai Tao, a brother of the late Tsai Ao, the Yunnanese general who led the revolution which shattered the ambition of Yuan Shih-kai to become emperor of China in 1915. Hsiung, who was put in chains, after his arrest, has been reduced to open arrest, he having been given his freedom within the barracks at Whampoa. He will probably be released also when the Kuomintang considers that the anti-Red movement is over.

The sale of opium in Canton henceforth will be supervised by the Kuomintang finance commissar, Mr. T. V. Soong, who is creating a special office in his commissary especially for this purpose.

The Kuomintang in Canton is now holding more than 500 persons in its several jails and detention sheds apparently without much cause, some 60 or more having been accused and committed to imprisonment by persons or Kuomintangites now no longer in Canton. The party leaders are now deciding to release some of them.

The Reds in Canton have intimated to the Chinese merchants in Hongkong unofficially that they would no longer interfere with negotiations between responsible parties representing Canton and Hongkong for early resumption of trade and traffic between the two ports. Since May 30 last the Chine se workers and students have been enforcing an "anti-imperialist" boycott for patriotic reasons.

Even the intense interest that usually accompanies the elections at Macao lost pride of place for two whole weeks to interest that has been aroused in the cause of charity amongst the public of Macao. The Macao Club was extremely busy the last fortnight ending Novermber 21 in raising funds for the 400 Chinese who had been rendered homeless in the great fire which destroyed all small shacks behind the ruins of St. Paul's Church of Macao.

Canton, November 28, 1925.

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News from West China

On October 22 General Tong Shih Hou arrived in Chengtu amid very great and ostentatious celebrations. The streets were aglow with the pentacolor and soldiers lined the route of the procession from the East Gate along the newly widened streets to the yamen set aside for the Bandit Supression Tupan. General Teng was the first of the "United Troops" leaders to reach Chengtu after the defeat of General Yang Sen. It is likely that General Teng will have control of Chengtu and the surrounding country. If he is able to maintain himself it is to be hoped that he will follow the policy of Yang Sen and continue the improvements that were begun. It was a pleasure to see that the streets already widened were being repaired where necessary, and that new street improvements were begun.

Motor cars have appeared on the streets of Chengtu and will be run to Kwanhsien over the new road. The first cars to make an appearance were on the street November 2. The number of rickshas is being increased steadily. In these respects Chengtu is indeed a new city.

A military conference is scheduled to meet in Chengtu immediately. To this conference all the leaders will find their ways now that the "enemy", in the shape of Yang Sen, has left the province for Hupeh. The conference will determine the spheres of influence that each one may control. Before the final outcome it is impossible to make a proper schedule. The following may be approximate:

Chungking, Liu Hsiang and Yuan Tsu Ming, Chengtu, Teng Shih Hou; Yachow, Liu Yu Kiu; Paoning, Liu Tsen Hon; Kiating, Liu Wen Hwei; Suifu, Liu Wen Hwei; Luchow, Lai Hsin Hwei. As to how far they may be able to trust each other that is another question. Such a combination has never worked for much good in Szechwan, and most people are very skeptical.

In the meantime Yang Sen has gone to Hankow where he is reported to be raising a new army. He probably has the good will and support of Wu Pei-fu, and if so we are not yet through with Yang Sen. He got out of the province by a spectacular race down river on a small native motor boat. If it was fired on at all little damage was done and it seemed that no one cared to molest him. He was not permitted to stop inside the province. There is an army of about 20,000 men, formerly attached to Yang Sen, somewhere on the Yangtze, but most of his high officers have been relieved of their commands. Some of them are now with Yang Sen at Hankow.

The robber menace is not as great as it was some weeks ago. The authorities at Kiating and Suifu sent soldiers who were faithful to their trust and the robbers have been driven away, at least from the river routers. It is now possible to travel to Chengtu by junk from Suifu. Steamers and motor boats have been running to that point, and will continue till about the end of the year.

In spite of high taxes, boycott, etc., the river steamers have been running between Ichang and Chungking and between Chungking and Suifu, with some inconvenience, all summer. The Suifu route was disturbed during the fighting when Yang Sen was retreating. At one time an army under him numbering about 30,000 was ferried across the Min River by a motor craft. It took all day and part of one night. Foreigners who were on board were not molested, but it was a harrowing experience. Other boats were commandeered by both sides till one never knew where a boat might be held up and compelled to return in the direction from which it came, instead of continuing its journey. By the middle of October that was over and boats ran as usual.

During this period the American (Cox Co.) *Chichwan* and *Meiren* both got into difficulty through soldiers firing on the ships. In the case of the *Chichwan* the soldiers declared that the ship was carrying ammunition for Yang Sen. While lying at anchor at Luchow she was attacked with rifles and field guns. One shell exploded in the engine room doing considerable damage. The *Meiren* was fired on below Chungking because the soldiers, who were passing on junks, declared that the steamer went by full speed and sank the junks. An armed guard from the U. S. S. *Elcano* replied and killed one soldier, wounding ten others. The case was reported to Chungking and a claim for damages was made. On November 17 the ship was still held in port at Chungking while the American Consul, and the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, are trying to adjust the dispute.

The British (Butterfield and Swire) *Shutung* also got into difficulty at Suifu over a most interesting dispute. The soldiers who were driven out by Yang Sen in May chartered the *Shutung* to take them to Chungking. Their "cargo"

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consisted largely of silver dollars hidden in bags of rice. The Captain of the *Shutung* agreed to $3,500.00 for the trip. But it was reported in Chungking at the time that an armed guard from a U. S. gunboat had held up the Chinese soldiers at the point of the gun and demanded $12,000.00 which was paid! Now that the same military men have returned to Suifu they demand the return of the money "extorted" from them over and above $3,500.00! It is impossible to tell where the money went. No foreigner would question the honesty of Captain Lupton of the *Shutung*. If they can ever get the sum they want out of the Company's compradore, the ship's compradore, the military officers who arranged the deal, etc., etc, it will be a remarkable feat. In the meantime the local Chamber of Commerce agreed to guarantee the return of the money so that the *Shutung* could return to Chungking, having been held up four days.

These and other difficulties too numerous to mention, have made the traffic game most interesting this season. Some few craft have never left their docks, but that is not to be regretted from the standpoint of the companies because those who have run have scarcely made expenses, and some have lost heavily. All this, and the loss in trade, is due to the campaign of the year that leaves us about where we were before with no visible progress. We are in China!

If any shipper hopes that a Tariff Conference will settle the tax problems he ought to investigate the situation in Szechwan. There are so many tax offices being opened that it is useless to give a list and make a schedule of the amount of taxes one will be required to pay from one point to another. The papers seem still to be using the word "likin" as if that one word explained all about extra taxes. The Chinese are adept in the use of terms and "likin" does not begin to cover all the methods of taxation. In Szechwan we have what is usually known as "likin," but that is a very mild charge and no one thinks it at all extortionate. Let us have the "likin" by all means and take away the rest: River Police Tax, Local Constabulary Tax, Merchants Protection Tax, Military Tax, and all the rest. In some cases there are tax stations as close together as five li. All traffic on roads and streams, whether by junk or steamer, is obliged to observe these regulations. If one has enough breath to spare, or some sort of a pull, the taxes are made lighter, but the ordinary shipper must have a dreadful time. From our experience in Szechwan no Tariff Conference in Peking can ever legislate in a manner that will give us relief from these burdens until a stable government is found.

The boycott has runs its course. There is little being said about it, though a few students try to keep up the agitation. The better informed are now learning that the Soviet is behind the movement and they are looking at matters in a new light. The American-Oriental Bank in Chungking found that the movement was essentially anti-British. Following reports that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was about to close its doors, there were reports that the A-O Banks were also toppling to a fall. About $700,000 worth of script had been put out by the bank and it was a great convenience to people in Chungking. It was being accepted generally on the street. When the papers began the anti-foreign agitation the paper began to return to the bank till no less than $400,000 was turned in for cash. After that the people saw that the bank was really solid and the paper is again going out till now there is $500,000 in circulation. This will now be increased till the people of Chungking will be using about $1,000,000 worth of A—O notes. Now different from the Chinese manner of doing things!

Mr. F. J. Raven of the Raven Trust Co, and affiliated organizations, has been to Chungking. He found the bank in a very healthy condition with fire, marine and life insurance businss looking bright; and American shipping holding its own on the Yangtze. American interests seem to be firmly established in Szechwan.

J. R. M.

Ichang, Hupeh. November 20, 1925.

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A Survey of the Silk Industry of Central China

An important step in the improvement of the silk industry of Central China has been made in the completion of "A Survey of the Silk Industry of Central China", a book of 100 pages with numerous maps, charts and diagrams, along the various phases of the silk industry. This survey, which was began more than a year ago by the Shanghai International Testing House under the auspices of the Silk Association of America, was to review and compile all the information available in the literature and publications on the silk industry, followed by a representative field survey to verify the statements, and to obtain new data about the industry.

One of the main facts substantiated by the survey was the vital need of disease free silkworm eggs for improving the silk industry in Central China. New light has been thrown on this important subject since obtaining definate information regarding native egg merchants who were reported to be non-existent at the time of the beginning of the survey. Another outstanding feature of the survey is the cost analysis of the steam silk filature operations which points conclusively to the fact that good cocoons are most important for reeling silk by the filatures at a profit. Paying a bonus for disease free eggs seems to be the most practical method for egg improvement work, says the report. "As soon as the farmer realizes he is to be paid more for the cocoons produced from the so-called "School Eggs" he will demand disease free egg sheets and pay the price for them."

The survey also shows that one of the main contributary causes for the instability of chops produced in the Shanghai filatures is the under-financed condition of many of the filatures. These filatures operate on a very small investment resulting in a "hand to mouth" buying, many times highly speculative with financial disaster bound to follow in the wake. "The only improvement for the future in this phase of the raw silk industry," says the report, "seems to lie in the improvement of the silk industry as a whole, so as to attract to its ranks the sound business man with ample financial means, rather than the speculator."

Shanghai has the largest number of filatures of any centre in China, with sixty-eight filatures having a total of 18,576 basins located in the greater Shanghai area, which includes the foreign settlement and the territories of Chapei and Nantao. Chapei claims 36 filatures out of the total 68. These filatures purchase their cocoons in the Central districts; that is, in the province of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, but they at times purchase cocoons as far west as Hupeh and as far north as Shantung.

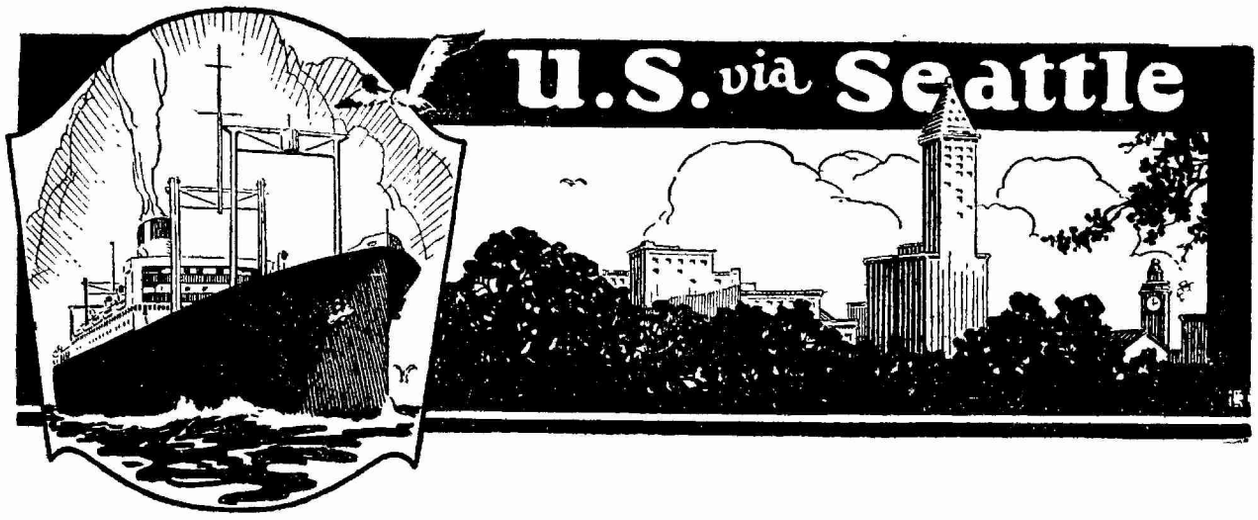
The important survey was entirely American initiated and was carried through for the one purpose of making available for the Chinese, information upon which they can formulate plans for tackling some of the obstacles standing in the path of progress towards improving the quality and increasing the production of China silk.

Memoranda Regarding College Examinations Entrance

According to an announcement of the Shanghai American School the Bulletin of General Information for 1926 of the College Entrance Examination Board, which has just been received in Shanghai, indicates that the examinations for 1926 will be given throughout the United States and other examination centers approved by the Board, from Monday, June 21st through Saturday, June 26th. These examinations have been administered for five successive years at the Shanghai American School. They are open to all qualified students without charge from the School which will transmit applications and fees to the College Entrance Examination Board from any students desiring to utilize this method of entering American colleges.

The fee for students taking these examinations outside of America have been reduced from $20. U.S. Currency to $10. U.S. Currency, thus placing foreign students on an equality with candidates in the United States and Canada.

The applications and fees of candidates who wish to be examined outside of the United States and Canada must reach the Secretary of the Board at least six weeks in advance of the first day of the examinations, that is, on or before Monday, May 10, 1926. Candidates in the South or in the Yangtze Valley are urged to send inquiries as early as possible to the Principal of the Shanghai American School, Mr. Charles L. Boynton, in order that there may be no delay in the receipt of applications or in the forwarding of necessary information. The markings of the College Entrance Examination Board are accepted by all reputable colleges in America and twenty thousand students annually take these examinations for entrance to the principal colleges and universities.



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U. S. Exports Again Exceed Imports

The excess of our exports over imports in the calendar year which ends sixty days hence, the "favorable trade balance" as it is sometimes called, seems likely to approximate 600 million dollars. The foreign commerce of the United States usually shows, says the *Trade Record* of the National City Bank of New York, an excess of exports over imports amounting to several hundred million dollars. Prior to the World War, when our exports were exceptionally heavy, the largest excess of exports or "favorable balance" was 666 million dollars, in the fiscal year 1908. With the opening of the war the excess of exports crossed the billion dollar in line the fiscal year 1915, was 3½ billions in 1917 and over 4 billion in 1919, then receding to the pre-war custom of keeping within the billion dollar line. In the calendar year 1922 our favorable balance was 719 millions, in 1923, 375 millions, and as above stated, seems likely to be about 600 million in the calendar year 1925.

Latest available figures of the commerce of the principal countries of the world, says the *Trade Record* indicate that the United States has a larger "favorable balance" than any other country. Trade reports of 50 principal countries for the calendar year 1924 show that 26 of the 50 had in that year an excess of imports over exports, while 24 showed an excess of exports over imports.

Most of the countries whose figures show an excess of imports are in Europe, and nearly all of those countries whose exports exceed imports are in America, Oceania and Africa. In Europe alone 17 countries show excess of imports and 6 show excess of exports. Great Britan shows the largest excess of imports, the excess of her imports over exports in 1924 being a little more than one and a half billion dollars. Germany ranks next with an excess of imports amounting to over a half billion dollars. Netherlands shows imports about 260 million dollars greater than her exports, Italy's excess of imports is about 200 million and that of Belgium about 160 million. Austria's excess of imports is about 200 million dollars, and all of the Scandinavian States show imports in excess of exports. The European countries which show exports larger than imports are France, in which the 1924 exports exceed imports by about 70 million dollars, Czecho Slovakia has an excess of exports about 35 million dollars, while Finland, Lithuania and Jugo Slavia also show slight margins on the export side.

Turning to other parts of the world, 10 countries in America show exports in excess of their imports. The United States stands at the head of the list with an export excess of over one billion dollars in the fiscal year 1925, while the 1924 figures show that Canada's exports exceed her imports by about 260 million dollars. Cuba's exports were 143 millions greater than her imports; Argentina 143 million, Brazil 133 million, Mexico 193 million. In India in 192 the excess of exports over imports was 442 million dollars; in Japan the imports exceeded exports by about 267 million dollars and in New Zealand the excess of exports over imports was about 15 million. Egypt's exports exceeded her imports by 74 million dollars and in the Union of South Africa imports exceeded domestic exports by about 96 million dollars. For China there are as yet no official figures, but presumably the imports exceed exports as the record of her trade in recent years shows in nearly every case an excess of imports over exports.

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New Book and Publications

China's Tariff Problem

MODERN TARIFF POLICIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHINA. By Ting Mien Liu, M. A. Hua Mei Printing Office, Peking. For sale by the China Booksellers, Ltd., Peking.

"Modern Tariff Polices", as the author explains in his preface, is an attempt to show that a treaty tariff is detrimental to the best interests of the Republic of China. In order to do this the tariff systems of five countries, the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Japan are carefully discussed and then compared with that of China.

Part one of the treatise is introductory. After a few definitions it details the tariff history of the five nations previously mentioned and of China. Although the subject is too big to be dealt with adequately in such a short space, only thirty pages being given for the discussions of the tariff pasts of the six nations, this section is nevertheless valuable to the reader as a background for the succeeding material.

Part two is a comparative study of the tariff systems of the nations previously mentioned. Chapter four explains the differences in the systems. Chapter five describes the use of reciprocity and retaliation by the nations concerned, and the advantages to a nation of being able to use such measures under certain conditions. Chapter six details the types of custom duties and their respective advantages and disadvantages. Chapter seven deals with the differentiation of duties and the next chapter with the use by different countries of discriminatory charges. Tariff reform is dealt with in a ten-page chapter and the volume proper closes with chapter ten, the "Conclusion". Following this there are brief appendices and a lengthy bibliography.

Undoubtedly the chief criticism to be made of this volume is due to its brevity. So much material is compressed into such a small space that clearness frequently is sacrificed. Readers unfamiliar with tariff systems and custom duties may easily become confused at certain places where merely a brief explanation would suffice to make the matter clear. In the reviewer's estimation the book would have to be at least twice its present size to adequately cover the subject undertaken.

Certain other more specific criticisms should also be made. The author's use of the term "Opium War" indicates at least lack of understanding of the real purpose of the war of 1842 between China and England. This war was fought over the right of British merchants to trade in China, and while opium was an important commodity of that trade it was not the real cause of the war. Again, the discussion of the respective rights and restrictions enjoyed by Chinese and foreign merchants in their trade within China needs amending at certain points. To blame the foreign merchant or the foreign nations for most of the disabilities suffered by the Chinese trader in his own country is clearly ridiculous. For instance, the author states that the treaty tariff of China has no provisions discriminating against the foreigners, but that this same treaty tariff does contain discriminiations against her own subjects, citing likin as one of these discriminations. It is certainly new information to the reviewer that the basis of likin is found in the treaty tariff of China.

One further criticism. The proof reading, if there was any at all, was exceedingly poor. There are errors in spelling and, it must be said, in English, on many pages. This detracts considerably from the impression left by the book.

But while these points detract from, they neverthess do not destroy the value of this volume. In the first place, the book, while containing no new or original material, is nevertheless timely in its appearance and contains much information worth while for anyone interested in modern tariff policies or in the economic problems of China. The author, in the opinion of the reviewer, does prove the point he set out to prove, that the treaty tariff is detrimental to China. Not only does China need increased revenues, which she is unable to obtain under the present system, but even more does she need protection for her infant industries. Modern economic history has conclusively demonstrated the inability of a country to become industrialized, with any rapidity at least, without some use of protection. Thus China, in her "industrial revolution," requires protection against "dumping" practices and other means of unfair competition even now being used by some foreign merchants within her borders. A better understanding of these needs of China will surely follow upon the perusal of this quite worth while volume.

Philip B. Sullivan,

St. John's University.

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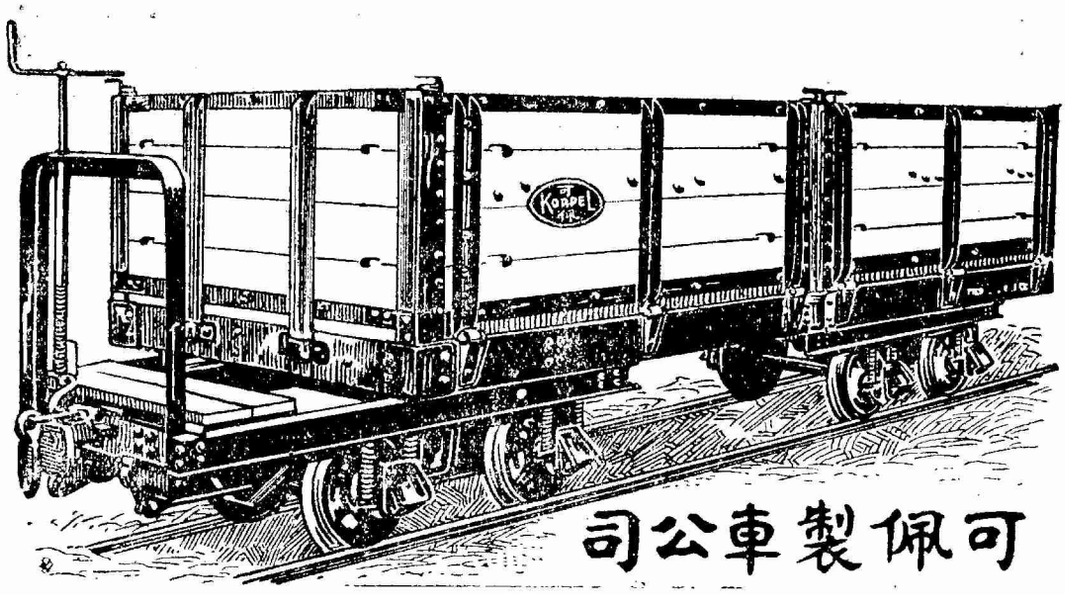

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The Week in the Far East

The list of "luxuries" submitted by the Chinese Delegates at the Tariff Conference has caused consternation among certain foreign and Chinese business circles. The list was stated by the Chinese Delegates as not final and probably will be modified with some advantages to Japan. The following articles comprise the "luxury" list of the Chinese Delegates, which they propose shall bear an import duty of 20 per cent:

Silk goods; Wool and woolen goods; Flax, hemp and jute goods; Fine cotton goods; Silk, wool, flax hemp, cotton mixtures; Leather and skins (furs and manufactures thereof); Sugar and articles containing sugar; Fish and fishery products; Beverages; Comestibles of superior quality; Papers of particular kinds; Woodware and scented wood; India rubber and manufactures thereof; Phonographs, gramophones, musical instruments and accessories thereof; Electric material; Cinematographs and accessories thereof; Toys and games; Articles of decoration; Toilet requisites; Indigo, vegetable and artificial; Chinaware and enameled ware; Drugs; Medicines; Feathers; Hair; Sinews; Tusks stones and manufactures thereof; Vehicles (excluding touring motor cars) Arms and munitions; Mats, matting; Carpets; Fans; Umbrellas and sunshades; Clocks, watches; and accessories thereof; Lacquer and lacquered ware; Tobacconists sundries; Household articles of metal manufacture; Glass and glassware; Photographic apparatus and materials; Celluloid mirrors, plate glass mirror frames and moulding; Soap; Trunk and suitcases; Imitation leather and oilcloth; Safes and strongroom doors; Flasks; Stoves, grates and steamheaters.

Will Affect American Tobacco Manufacturers

According to a *United Press* dispatch appearing in the *China Press* (Shanghai,) Administration leaders at Washington, D. C., after analyzing the possible effects of the new Chinese tariff, expressed the belief that it will strike a fatal blow at British and Japanese textile industries and also adversely affect American tobacco manufactures. Other commodities probably will not be vitally affected. It is expected in Washington that the new Chinese tariff will lead to the industrilization of China on a large and rapid scale which will lead to a growing demand for textile machinery. It is declared that the manufacturers of the United States expect tariff automony to bring a great demand from China for machinery, iron and steel products as well as automotive equipment.

A "Luxury" or Bargain List?

"Comprehensive is a mild word to use regarding the list," remarks the *N.C.D.N.* (Shanghai), which British organ takes the stand that many articles universally regarded as not being luxuries, were only included so as to form the basis for later bargaining. "The list starts with silk goods, and wool and woolen goods all of which can be produced in China. Then we come to flax, hemp and jute goods, and it will at once be realized that this includes gunny bags, for which commerce has an enormous demand in China and which are all imported. Gunny bags may properly be described as an aid to trade rather than anything else, and no valid reason can be ascribed for wishing to tax on them," declares this paper. Those engaged in the in piece goods trade will find cause for much thought in the subsequent articles, which include fine cotten goods, silk, flax hemp and cotton mixtures. A 20 per cent tax on them will work a hardship on Manchester because Japanese textiles, which are of a more common description, will be able to come in under the ordinary tariff. Articles containing sugar covers such a field that the consumer of every canned tin of fruit, ect., will have to bear the brunt of the tax. Fish and fish products are also considered luxuries. An enormous trade in dried fish is imported from Japan and almost an equal amount comes from North America, both United States and Canada. As the majority of this fish is consumed by the poorer classes, it is a question whether wisdom was exercised in including fish and fish products in the luxury list. Then one comes to india rubber and manufacturers thereof. If the list was compiled to protect home industries the inclusion of India rubber remains a mystery. China grows no rubber and probably never will. She may hope to manufacture rubber products some day, but with a tax on the raw product, this would seem an unwarranted obstacle. Electrical material is also classed as a luxury which will seem equally as out-of-place as some of the other articles. Others we may mention as questionable "luxuries" are indigo, vehicles, drugs and medicines.

Chang and Feng Draw Swords

The ever changing war situation in the north has again taken on a more disturbing appearance. Almost before the ink was dry, the so-called peace pact recently concluded between Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang had become a dead letter. Latest reports indicate that hostilities have broken out on all sides with Feng's troops taking the aggressive, and the tug-of-war between the two war lords has began in earnest. General Hsueh-Liang has returned to Mukden and had been named Commander-in-Chief of the front by his father, Chang Tso-lin. The leading persons in the office of the Chief Executive in Peking have taken refuge in the city, especially those of the Anfu faction, and are watching the turn of events. It is generally expected that Marshal Tuan will retire if matters become more strained. General Feng Yu-hsiang has apparently decided to keep Marshal Tuan Chi-jui as the Chief Executive for the present and to send a delegation to call upon the foreign delegates at the tariff conference to convey a message to the effect that though there are some changes in the domestic politics yet China desires to continue on the Special Tariff Conference with utmost sincerity and without any change.

Tuan Is Urged To Remain At Post

The position oi the Chief Executive is still some what uncertain. It is reliably reportee that certain very prominent Chinese have urged Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang to prevail on Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to remain stating that his retirement will probably mean that the Powers will cease to recognise the Government and that some time would elapse before the next Government could obtain recognition and in the meantime the Tariff and Extraterritoriality conferences might break up. Hence the circles are of the opinion that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui should remain at least for some weeks and pressibly longer. On the other hand other circles state that a responsible Cabinet is being formed very shortly in which. it is suggested, Mr. Ssu Shih-ying will be Premier; Mr. Huang Fu, Minister of Communications; Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Wang Chung-huai, Minister of Justice; General Li Lie-chun, Minister of War, and, possibly, Mr. Cheng Chin-tao, Minister of Finance. If such a Cabinet is formed it will be with the object of ousting Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. Meanwhile a strong movement is afoot in some quarters to restore General Li Yuanhung to thepresidency. but as Marshai Feng Yu-hsiang drove him out in 1923, the opinion is expressed that he will not desire General Li Yuanhung's return now.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

November 30—The funeral of Queen Alexandra in snowy weather was the signal for a great display of national sympathy towards the King and Royal Family——The Reichstag has passed and President von Hindenburg has signed the Locarno Treaty——M. Briand has formed a Cabinet with the aid of the Radicals, who have quarrelled with the Socialists and the Centre.

December 1—The New Cabinet of M. Briand is meeting with a luke-warm reception in France——Fengtien is preparing to fight outside the Great Wall——The Honanese troops have been repulsed in their attempt to capture Tsinanfu——An attempt by Shanghai students on Sunday to hold a meeting in memory of May 30 was ruthlessly suppressed by the Chinese police——The Kuomintang issued a pronouncement against Bolshevism ——The Russian Move to sovietize China includes a Bolshevik University at Moscow for Chinese.

December 2—The various foreign delegates have arrived in London to sign the Locarno Treaty——For his fine work at Locarno Mr. Austen Chambertain is made a Knight of the Garter——Dutch political parties cannot agree and the country is still without a Premier——Details are received of the pension allowed to the ex-Kaiser. It seems a comfortable one——The Doyen of the Diplomatic Body says that the findings of the Judicial Inquiry were circulated to the Diplomatic Body immediately. They are still circulating——Marshal Chang Tso-lin is decidedly not finished yet and looks like getting the better of his opponents——Marshal Tuan is said to be planning a "responsible Cabinet" on which he could shift the responsibility of Government——The salt revenue at Ichang is reported to have been seized by the officers of Marshal Wu Pei-fu——Japanese naval circles are not impressed with the possibilities of the abolition of submarines

December 3—The Locarno Treaty was signed at the Foreign Office with great ceremony and cinematography——Lord Jellicoe appeals to the Navy to share the motherland's naval burden as a truly imperial concern——The Royal Society has received another anonymous gift of £28,000 for special disease research——The P. & O. company's report shows creditably despite bad trade, but prudence dictates cutting down dividends on deferred stock——A settlement is announced of the Rumanian war debt to the United States——Suspension of the cotton excise duty has been resolved upon by the Indian Government,——Bitter cold has held up fighting in the north, but impending trouble is signalled in Anhui——A Local Japanese newspaper speaks of a new association to unite labor and capital, which seems already to have done good work.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturito	Sale Price Nov. 26th.	Sale Price Dec. 3th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Dec. 3th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101¼	101¼	7.90
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	92½	92⅝	8.30
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan.....	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	91	91	7.25
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101¼	101½	6.85
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S.F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1958	78	78	7.90
Department of Seine S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 1, 1942	96⅛	96½	6.25
French Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1949	88⅜	90	7.95
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	101⅜	101¾	6.85
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101½	101	5.90
New York Steam Corp. Cum. Pref. $7 Stock...	7%	Stock	101¾	101¾	6.88
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	95¼	95⅜	7.40
Portland Electric Power Co. 7% Cum. Prior Pref. Stock.....	7%	Stock	100	100	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	80⅛	80⅞	4.95
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	85¾	86	7.15
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	98	97¾	7.25
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	95¾	95¾	7.40
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	93¼	93	7.70
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	92⅞	93¼	6.45
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	96¼	95¾	6.45
Republic of Finland S. F. Loan.....	7	Mar. 1, 1950	96⅛	96½	7.30
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	97	96½	6.25
Free City Danzig, Republic of Danzig.....	7⅓	Nov. 5. 1945	96½	96¼	7.90

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Census Shows 23,307 Foreign Residents Here

The total number of foreigners residing in the International Settlement, according to the census taken on October 21, 1925 is 23,307. The total for 1900 was 6,774, thus showing an increase of 16,533 in the quarter-century period. The figures appear in this week's issue of the Municipal Gazette and in addition to the totals for the different nationalities, the number for each five year period is given since 1900. The number of foreigners in Shanghai in 1905 was 11,497; 1910, 13,536; 1915, 18,519 and 1920, 23,307. The totals for the different nationalities are given as follows:

Japanese, 13,807; British, 5,879, Russian, 2,766; Americans, 1,942; Portugese, 1,391; German, 776; French, 282; Polish, 198; Italian, 196; Spanish, 185; Danish, 176; Greek, 138; Swiss, 131; Czecho-Slovak, 123; Norwegian, 99: Dutch, 92, Korean, 89; Latvian, 88; Rumanian, 69; Swedish, 63; Austrian, 41; Hungarian, 27; Esthonian, 35; Belgian, 34; Turkish, 33; Brazilian, 27; Persian, 20; Armenian, 13; Lithuanian, 12; Syrian, 12; Serbian, 11; Finn, 10; Arabian, 7; Argentinian, 4; Peruvian, 4; Chilean, 2; Jugo-Slav, 2; Egyptian, 1; Indian, 1,154; Others (unclassified) 11.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 2, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular, the price of Bar Silver in London h moved within narrow limits, today's quotations of 32⅛d. for spot and 31 15/16d. forward sho no change in the spot price and only a decline of 1/16d. in the forward price. Our offici T/T rate on London remains unchanged at 3/1 7/16d. There is no special feature in th market, which after steadiness closes easy, with the following rates available:—T/T London 3/1 7/16d., New York 75⅜ and Yen 57⅛.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls. 57,115,000 an increase of Tls. 1,580,00

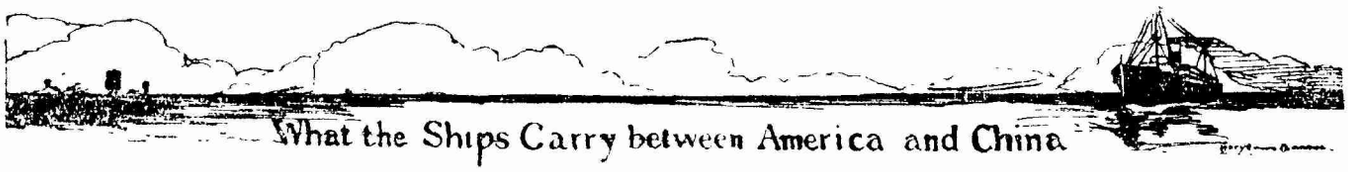
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 41,940,000 an increase of $ 1,540,00

Estimated value Tls. 101.711.000 as against Tls. 85,245.000 held at this time last ye

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Nov. 26	Friday Nov 27	Sat'day Nov. 28	Monday Nov. 30	Tuesday Dec. 1	Wednes Dec. 2
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.390	3/1 7/16	3/1 7/16	3/1 7/16	3/1 7/16	3/1 7/16	3/1 7/16
O/Dfits. ,,	—	3/1 9/16	3/1 9/16	3/1 9/16	3/1 9/16	3/1 9/16	3/1 9/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4
T/T India	205 190	205 3/4	205 3/4	205 3/4	205 3/4	205 3/4	205 3/4
T/T France	1,900,800	2005	1990	1945	1950	1890	1940
T/T N. Y.	75 490	75 3/8	75 1/8	75 1/2	75 1/8	75 1/8	75 1/8
T/T Hong	77.160	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	77
T/T Japan	56.200	56 1/2	57	57 1/8	57 1/4	57	57 1/4
T/T Batavia	186.101	186 1	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
T/T Strats	75 640	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/8	75 1/2	75 1/8	75 1/2
Bk's buying rates 4m/s B/L. Cred. D A	3/2.485	3/2 1/2	3/2 3/8	3/2 3/8	3/2 3/8	3/2 5/8	3/2 1/2
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2 5/16	3/2 1/16	3/2 1/16	3/2 1/2	3/2 3/8	3/2 1/4
4m/s ,, D A	3/2.855	3/2 7/16	3 2 3/4	3/2 3/8	3/2 3/4	3/3	3/2 7/16
4m/s B/F. C., D/A. D/P	1,980 800	2085	2070	2025	2030	1970	2020
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.445	77 1/2	77 3/4	77	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 1/2
4m/s ,, Docs	—	77 3/4	77 1/8	77 1/4	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 1/8	32 1/8	32 1/16	32	32 1/8	32 1/16
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.69 1/4	G.$.closed	G.$.69 1/8	G.$.69	G.$.69 1/4	G.$.69 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 279 30	Tls. 281 10	Tls. 280 60	Tls. 278 00	Tls. 280 00	Tls. 276 80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 90	111 10	111 00	111 90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.6125	72.5875	72.60	72.5625	72.5875	72.6125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	2%	2%	3%	4 1/2 %	4%	4 1/2 %
*Closing Paice in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of distcount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 124.31
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 4 84 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 1/16
,, 4 ,,	4%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/2
,, 6 ,,	4 1/8 %	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/9 1/2



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds Bls.— Bales; Pcs.— Pieces; Mill's— thousands; Hk. Tls.— Haikuan Tls., Now. Customs Rate Tls. 1.15 equal Gold $1

S. S. Hague Maru, November 5,

To San Francisco:
Antimony Regulus ... Pls. 420
To St. Louismo.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 191
To Charleston.
Hair, Human ..... ,, 79
To Cincinnati.
Tea, Green:
Gounpowder, Ningpo. ,, 319
,, Kiukiang ,, 10
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 63
Young Hyson, other Ports ..... ,, 32
Hyson, Kiukiang.... ,, 5
To New York:
To New York.
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 5
Antimony Oxide..... ,, 168
,, Regulus .... ,, 420
Camphor ..... ,, 100
Egg Albumen, Dried.. ,, 504
,, Yolk, Dried..... ,, 440
Feathers..... ,, 53
Seed, Sesamum ..... ,, 840
Tungsten Ore..... ,, 966
Skins, Rabbit..... Pcs. 10,000

S. S. Tacoma, November 5, from U. S. A.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral ..... Galls. 211,694

S. S. Angkor, November 6,

To New York:
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports Bls. Bls. 120..... Pls. 122.42

S. S. Omi Maru, November 6,

To New York:
Bristles ..... Pls. 54

S. S. Kaga Maru, Nov. 7, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw..Bls. 475 Pls. 1 687
Fish, Salt ..... ,, 49

S. S. Korea Maru, November 7,

To San Francisco:
Silk Pongees, Honan.. Pls. 10.37
Tea, Black Kiukiang.. ,, 98
Brassware ..... ,, 9
Chinaware, Fine ..... ,, 16
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 34
To Los Angeles:
Oil, Groundnut ..... Pls. 11
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 345
To St. Pedro.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 13
,, other Ports ,, 23
To Philadelphia:
Silk, Refuse:
Other Ports Bls. 4 ,, 14,99
To Boston:
Silk, Refuse:
Shanghai Bls. 44 .. Pls. 131.46
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 43 ,, 170
To Providence:
Silk, Refuse:
Other Ports ,, 120.. ,, 150
To New York:
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 190..... Pls. 188.27
White other Ports, Bls. 285..... ,, 228.00
Silk, Refuse:
Shanghai Bls. 10 ... Pls. 29.71
Other Ports, Bls. 120. ,, 150.00
Cotton Rags ..... ,, 1,470
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 2,529

S. S. President Jefferson, Nov. 9,

To Seattle:
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 29
Antimony Regulus.... ,, 168
Bristles..... ,, 21
Hair-nets.....Hk. Tls. 1,488
To Minneapolis:
Soy ..... Pls. 102
To St. Louis.
Brassware..... ,, 13
To Boston:
Silk, Waste:
Shanghai Bls, 7 .. ,, 22,18
To Buffalo.
Intestines, Pigs', Salted. ,, 77
,, Sheep's ,, ,, 64
To Chicago
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 178
To New York:
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 2.....Pls. 2.07
White, other Ports, Bls. 335..... Pls. 268.00
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 2 ..... ,, 2.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 60 ..... ,, 61.11
Silk Piece Goods ..... ,, 16.92
,, Pongees Shantung ,, 3·37
Tea, Black, Kiukiang Pls. 2
Antimony Regulus.... ,, 840
Bristles ..... ,, 11
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 63
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Seed, Sesamum ..... ,, 336
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 48
Skins, Fox ..... Pcs. 1,159
Skins, Goat, Untanned ,, 12,000
Skins, Marmot ..... ,, 3,828
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 25,091

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—There has been but very little variation in prices during the past week when compared with those prevailing in the previous period, and at the close, our market assumed a steady undertone.

The mills apparently are for the time being fairly well supplied or well contracted for their immediate requirements, and no sooner the political unrest is modified and further improvement evolves in the yarn situation there is no doubt that more activity will be engendered in the consumption of the local staple, which circumstances would indicate the wise policy of taking advantage of every break that may present itself as a precautionary measure against any sharp upward fluctuation that may ensue.

Yarn:—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits, evolving a steady tendency at the close of the week. In all some 3000 to 4000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Szechuen, Canton, Weihaiwei, Newchwang, Yunan, Kiangse, Ningpo, Hankow, Fukien, Swatow, Ninggo and Chefoo.

Liverpool:—
American-Middling 10.79
,, -Middling last reported....10.74
Tone of market, *Steady*.

Indian Market:—
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ...311
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.....358
Fully Good Broach, Apr./May..381
Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American. 21.40 Spot.
20.88 Dec.
20.26 Jan.
20.16 Mar.
19.71 May.
19.27 July.
Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market:—
Tungchow, spot exwharf..... Tls. 37.00
Shanghai, Nov..... ,, 35.50
M. Ginned, Nov./Dec..... ,, 36.00
Shensi, No. 1 Nov ..... ,, 36.00
Ninggo, Spot..... ,, 33.40
Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

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Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway 24
Continental railway (electrified.)

China Jade Company 26
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Chinese-American Bank of Commerce 24
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The Dodge automobile.

Dollar Line IV
Round-the-World passenger and freight service.

Freyn Engineering Company 18
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The Lion Silk Store	A. B. C. Tailors
Laou Kai Fook & Co.	Laou Kiu Chwang & Co.
Continental Construction Co.	O. I. C.
China Merchants Tob. Co.	"Chung Hwa Studio"
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Amen House, Warwick Square, LONDON E. C. 4
C445 Honan Road, near Foochow Road, Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

CHARLES A. ROBERTSON, Plaintiff.	Cause No. 2711
vs.	
VICTORINA ROBERTSON, Defendant,	Civil No. 1073
	SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

VICTORINA ROBERTSON

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Dec. 3, 1925.

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required